

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Israelyan Urges Arms Talks Progress in UN Address	AA 1
Document Notes U.S., NATO Differences on SDI	AA 1
TASS Cites U.S. Senators' Opposition to SDI	AA 2
U.S. Subcommittee Wants Nuclear Treaties Ratified	AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA's Zhukov on Bonn Summit, Nicaragua [4 May]	CC 1
Troyanovskiy Addresses UN Security Council	CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRAVDA's Zhukov Hits U.S. Human Rights Record [5 May]	A 1
TASS Cites Media on Reagan Strasbourg 'Fiasco'	A 4
Shultz Trip to Middle East 'Will Not Bring Peace'	A 5
U.S.-ROK Communique Shows 'Aggressive' Ambitions	A 5
Embargo of Nicaragua 'Flouts' GATT Principles [Ablamov]	A 6
House Committee Bars CIA Military Aid to Contras	A 7
House Approves Cut in UN Administrative Aid	A 7
USAF To Begin Work on Carriers for Space Programs	A 7
Harriman Awarded Soviet Patriotic War Order	A 7

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRAVDA Carries Kim Il-song Victory Day Message [9 May]	C 1
TASS Cites Japan-U.S. Space Station Pact	C 2
Salmon Talks With Japan Expected To Resume [KYODO]	C 2
Nuriyev Delegation Leaves for Mongolia	C 2
Received by Batmonh	C 2

SOUTH ASIA

DRA Protests Deaths of Soviet, Afghan Soldiers	D 1
--	-----

EASTERN EUROPE

Ryzhkov, Delegation Continue Visit to Poland	F 1
Ryzhkov Meets Barcikowski	F 1
[IZVESTIYA 9 May]	
Attend Military Parade	F 1
Further Activities	F 1
PRAVDA Carries Message to Polish Leaders	F 2
[9 May]	
Grishin, Promyslov Greet Warsaw Counterparts	F 3
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 21 Apr]	
Dolgikh-Led Delegation Received by CSSR's Husak	F 4
[PRAVDA 9 May]	
Greetings Sent to CSSR Leaders on National Day	F 4
[PRAVDA 9 May]	
Demichev Addresses Berlin Anniversary Session	F 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 May]	
Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Host Fete	F 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 May]	
Sokolov Sends Greetings to GDR Defense Minister	F 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 May]	
PRAVDA Reports on Honecker's 4 May Arrival	F 7
[5 May]	
PRAVDA Carries Greetings to SFRY Leaders	F 8
[9 May]	
PRAVDA Carries Bulgarian Leaders' Greetings	F 9
[9 May]	

WESTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA Carries Thatcher Message to Gorbachev	G 1
[9 May]	
Mitterrand, Supreme Soviet Exchange Greetings	G 1
[IZVESTIYA 9 May]	
Supreme Soviet Message	G 1
Mitterrand Message	G 2
Italy's Pertini Receives Soviet Decoration	G 2
WW II Anniversary Ceremony Held in Rome	G 2
USSR Envoy, DKP Leader Attend Bonn Wreath Laying	G 3
FRG DKP Delegation Visits USSR 26 Apr-3 May	G 3
[PRAVDA 3 May]	

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S., Israeli Policies in Middle East Viewed	H 1
[Demchenko]	
TASS Cites Iranian, Iraqi Battle Reports	H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

CPSU Delegation Meets With Mozambique's Machel	J 1
[PRAVDA 4 May]	
Attends Maputo Exhibition	J 1
[PRAVDA 3 May]	
Returns From Mozambique	J 1
[PRAVDA 5 May]	

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Solomentsev, Arkhipov Attend Cuban Relations Fete	K 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 May]	
Kalin-Led Delegation Arrives in Havana	K 1
Meets Cuban Parliamentarians	K 1
Meets With Castros	K 3
Further on Nicaraguan Ortega's E. Bloc Tour	K 4
Statements in Poland	K 4
Arrival in Berlin	K 5
Talks With Honecker	K 5
Honecker Reception Address	K 5
Anniversary of U.S. 1926 Nicaragua Invasion Noted	K 6
[Knyazev]	

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Speech at 9 May Kremlin Reception	R 1
[PRAVDA 10 May]	
Soviet Party-Government Address to All Countries	R 2
[PRAVDA 10 May]	
Marshal Akhromeyev Gives Victory Day Address	R 6
Comparison of Sokolov Red Square Speech	R 9
Leaders Attend Kremlin Victory Day Meeting	R 9
[PRAVDA 9 May]	
Correction to TV Newscast of Delegation Arrivals	R 10
Soviet Leaders See Off Visiting Delegations	R 11
Hero Cities Mark Victory Day With Artillery Salvos	R 11
Shcherbitskiy Lays Wreath at Kiev Park Tomb	R 11

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Editorial Stresses Need for Thrift in Management	S 1
[PRAVDA 6 May]	

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

'Science and Life' Program on Communications	U 1
--	-----

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Marshal Akhromeyev Extols Soviet Military 'Art'	V 1
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 May]	

ISRAELYAN URGES ARMS TALKS PROGRESS IN UN ADDRESS

LD100908 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] New York May 10 TASS -- The grim and instructive lessons of the war cannot be forgotten and one of the main lessons is that aggression must be fought against by resolute joint efforts before another fire of war has started, Soviet delegate Viktor Israelyan said in his address at a meeting of the U.N. Disarmament Commission on Thursday [9 May].

Regrettably, we are marking the 40th anniversary of victory in a dangerous, aggravated situation. It is a result of the U.S. and NATO course of tipping military-strategic parity and achieving military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty countries, he said. It is necessary to make efforts to ensure that the year of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War and the establishment of the United Nations is marked with more energetic and concerted efforts of all the states to achieve resolute progress towards arms limitations and disarmament.

The Soviet delegate stressed that the purpose of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks should be the drafting of effective accords to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear weapons and to strengthen strategic stability.

DOCUMENT NOTES U.S., NATO DIFFERENCES ON SDI

LD070919 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Brussels May 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

Serious differences between the United States and its West European NATO allies over Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" are inevitable -- this is the conclusion that has been made in a joint report of American Congressman Robert Badham and Deputy of the West German Bundestag Peter Petersen, which has been distributed here. That document is to be submitted to the spring session of the North Atlantic Assembly due to be held in Stuttgart (FRG) on May 17-20.

The authors of the report note that the West Europeans fear serious negative consequences of their being drawn into preparations for "star wars". First, they note, scepticism prevails in European capitals as to the efficiency of the programme being built up by Washington. They feel concern that such a system might have negative consequences for stability in the world.

Second, they believe the stand of Western Europe is largely prompted by apprehensions that the drawing of NATO partners to Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" might lead to violation of the provisions of the Soviet-American Treaty on Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. As is noted in the document, this is fraught with torpedoing the whole process of control over armaments.

Besides, write the authors of the report, the Europeans fear that even a limited participation in "star wars" preparations might lead to outflow of European scientists to the United States. The West Europeans believe that Washington could deceive them, by giving its allies not at all full but only a limited access to research, specifically in the spheres in which the United States lags behind Western Europe. As is shown by the experience of the past, it is noted in the document, the United States never strove to share results of its accomplishments in the sphere of technology with European allies and potential trade rivals.

TASS CITES U.S. SENATORS' OPPOSITION TO SDI

LD071143 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Washington May 7 TASS -- The U.S. Administration's programme of developing an anti-missile defense system with space based elements will lead to sharp escalation of the arms race and its spreading to outer space. This was stated in Congress by Senator Mark Hatfield, a Republican from the State of Oregon. An absolutely new generation of military equipment will appear, the senator stressed, and it will be practically impossible to control it. All that threatens the world with extremely dangerous consequences.

Seeking to develop an anti-missile defence system, said Senator Paul Simon, a Democrat from the State of Illinois, the United States continues the extremely dangerous policy of escalating the arms race. That policy might lead in the final account to destruction of the whole of mankind.

U.S. SUBCOMMITTEE WANTS NUCLEAR TREATIES RATIFIED

LD092129 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Washington May 9 TASS -- The Sub-Committee on Control Over Armaments, International Security and Science under the House Foreign Affairs Committee has called upon President Reagan to submit for the Senate for ratification the treaty on limitation of underground tests of nuclear weapons and the treaty on underground nuclear explosions in peaceful purposes. The resolution which was drawn up by the sub-committee contains the call that the USA should enter into negotiations with the USSR on conclusion of the treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear tests.

Well-known American scientist, professor of Columbia University, L.R. Sykes stressed at hearings at the sub-committee that ratification of two treaties and conclusion of the treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear tests will strengthen U.S. security, slow down the arms race and lessen the threat of a nuclear war. Having ridiculed the assertions on the so-called "violations" by the Soviet Union of accords in that sphere, the scientist accused the Pentagon of providing the Congress and the public with deliberately false data to that effect.

In a statement of the public organisation "Ripon Society" which was distributed at the hearings, it is noted that the treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear tests would raise reliable obstacles to creation of new, even more dangerous armaments, would promote the general improvement of the atmosphere on the planet and the attainment of success at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva.

PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV ON BONN SUMMIT, NICARAGUA

PM091311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Text] The first 10 days of May occupy a special place in mankind's calendar.

During these days the working people of the countries liberated from the yoke of capital display cohesion and the unshakable determination to defend the freedom won in a hard struggle. The peoples still under the heel of imperialism take to the streets to resolutely demand an improvement in their destiny.

All the world's working people together unanimously express firm confidence that in close unity they will be able to uphold the peace won in the hard but victorious struggle against Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, which collapsed 40 years ago.

During these bright spring days proletarian internationalism demonstrates again and again its lasting strength!

Never Again!

This year the peoples' struggle for man's supreme, most important right -- the right to life, which can be realized only under conditions of peace -- assumes special significance. The 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism is being celebrated in Europe and on all continents not only as a joyful, memorable date. The celebration of the victory's 40th anniversary is developing everywhere into a mobilization of forces for the world's salvation.

It was no coincidence that the slogans of the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace and against the arms race predominated in this year's May Day demonstrations. It is no coincidence that antiwar demonstrations, rallies, and diverse actions by peace champions are sweeping in powerful waves across Europe on the eve of victory day. Even many bourgeois figures are now increasingly frequently voicing misgivings about the possible consequences of the adventurist course being dictated to the NATO countries from Washington.

Sober-minded people declare "never again!" in response to the undisguised efforts of psychological services in the United States and its allies to accustom the peoples to the idea of the possibility of a new world conflict for the purpose of revising the results of World War II.

These days it is possible to very clearly point to the scandalous failure of the truly monstrous plan nurtured in Washington and Bonn in anticipation of the victory's 40th anniversary. On the pretext that both the butchers and those whom they killed were supposedly equally "victims of war," they intended to celebrate this date by honoring the memory of the Nazis who flooded the European Continent with blood and dreamed of subjugating the entire globe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that an accord to that effect was reached as long as 30 November, when Chancellor H. Kohl went to Washington. It was then that it was decided that President R. Reagan would visit the Wehrmacht military cemetery in the city of Bitburg during a state visit to the FRG and conduct there with the chancellor a ceremony of "reconciliation with the past."

That plan proved to be a shameful blunder. A storm of protests erupted not only in Europe but also in the United States as soon as people learned that Reagan and Kohl intended to pay homage to the Hitlerites buried at Bitburg, including 49 SS officers of the Reich Tank Division, who rampaged in Europe and, in particular, killed and burned all the peaceful inhabitants of the French settlement of Oradour.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported last Tuesday that Otto Ernst (Remer), a former major general of the criminal SS troops and leader of the "SS veterans" association set up in the FRG, had decided to send Reagan and Kohl telegrams "with congratulations on their gesture toward the SS." That report provoked a new explosion of public indignation.

Even the U.S. Senate, usually loyal to the President, adopted a resolution urging him to abandon the trip to Bitburg. A similar resolution was also adopted by the House of Representatives. However, Reagan declared that his friendship with Chancellor Kohl was more important, and so tomorrow, 5 May, he will be going there anyway.

He was answered by mass actions in Europe which provided a convincing reminder that there is nothing that can make the peoples forget the lessons of history. The U.S. ABC-TV company reported that Oradour, for example, whose butchers will be honored tomorrow, "has become a place of pilgrimage for people not only from France but also from many other countries."

Western media report that ceremonies to commemorate the Hitlerites' victims are being held throughout Western Europe, particularly in France. A day of remembrance for the people who met their death in fascist concentration camps is being held. In this connection President F. Mitterrand visited a former concentration camp set up by the Hitlerites at Struthof, near Strasbourg.

In the FRG, there has been a commemoration of the victims of the Hitlerite mass annihilation camp at Dachau, which R. Reagan demonstratively refused to visit. In this connection, the same television company reported a statement by a West German scholar who declared: "No one abroad, the U.S. President included, will free the Germans from the legacy of Dachau and the other crimes of Nazism... History is irreversible. Neither politicians nor even time can revise it."

There is no denying that!

Meeting of the "Big Seven"

The U.S. President's visit to Bitburg is being preceded by a regular conference -- the 11th already -- of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries -- the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy, and Canada -- which is now being held in Bonn.

West Germany's DPA news agency has reported that 1,000 delegation members have arrived to participate in it, as well as 3,500 journalists to cover it. They are being guarded by 20,000(!) policemen. Bonn's streets and squares are being patrolled by armored cars. Helicopters patrol the skies. French television has described these measures as "unprecedented in the FRG's entire history."

Why is this?

The annual meetings of the "Big Seven," or the "club of the elite," as they are called in the West, were originally conceived chiefly for the purpose of discussing economic problems. However, as practice has shown, the agreeing or coordinating of the economies of competing capitalist powers is a very difficult or, rather, impracticable matter.

By putting pressure on its partners, Washington tries to resolve its own problems and difficulties at their expense. And they resist. This time, too, as the Western press reported yesterday, Reagan has come up against his partners' resistance in discussing questions of international trade and currency problems, which the United States tries to resolve to its own advantage while harming the allies.

Under these conditions, attention is increasingly being switched to military-political problems at the meetings of the "Big Seven." It is easier for the U.S. leaders to make their partners stand to attention in this sphere, as emphasis is placed on the interests of the capitalists' class solidarity in adopting such decisions. Now, as G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, declared 1 May, these meetings have "become a permanent institution, in which the United States dictates its will."

In Bonn the United States is now trying, in particular, to get the "Seven" to support its preparations for the notorious "star wars" and, moreover, to take an active part in the preparations to create space strike weapons. "This question does not figure on the conference agenda, but everyone admits that they will speak of it in detail," AFP reported.

A cunning argument has been put forward here: Scientific developments, it is said, will be of great significance for the development of modern technology in general, and if the U.S. allies refuse to participate in them, then they will fall hopelessly behind their "elder brother."

Yet it is not so easy for R. Reagan to talk his partners round. Although they almost all express support for the plans to prepare for "star wars," at the same time they advance innumerable reservations. Washington is especially irritated by the position of France, in particular, whose leadership is trying to create something like a West European pool which would conduct its own scientific research independently.

As the influential British journal THE ECONOMIST didactically declared on the eve of the Bonn meeting of the "Seven," "The countries' leaders will do what the others demand of them only if it is advantageous to them."

The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU expressed itself still more frankly in this connection. Voicing indignation at the fact that "never in the postwar period have the West European governments behaved as satellites of Washington to such an extent as now," it writes: "The 10 states which form the (West) European Economic Community surpass the United States in terms of population (270 million people) and are no less developed technically and politically. Are these countries not capable of ensuring their security and defense without the United States?"

There can be no doubt, however, that the mass of interimperialist contradictions will become increasingly tangled. Even now they are making themselves very clearly known.

Rebuff to State Terrorism

World public attention this week has once again been drawn to Central America, where the United States, violating the laws governing international relations among states, is waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua, whose regime is not to Washington's taste.

The policy of state terrorism being implemented by the U.S. Administration arouses profound indignation everywhere, including the United States. It places in a difficult position the U.S. Congress, from which President R. Reagan is demanding quite unconstrainedly the allocation of funds to arm the counterrevolutionary terrorist gangs being infiltrated into Nicaragua to overthrow the legitimate government.

As is known, Congress recently rejected the President's demand to allocate additional money for this purpose. That, however, changes little. As THE WASHINGTON POST reported 2 May, "The 'contra' forces are now capable of purchasing equipment, arms, and ammunition with the funds they have gotten from secret sources (read: through CIA channels! -- Zu. Zh.). These funds were made available a few weeks before the U.S. Congress rejected Reagan's proposal."

At the same time the President, ignoring the decisions of an international court which demanded that the United States cease political, economic, and military aggression against Nicaragua, ordered an economic blockade of that small peaceful country, claiming that its policy and actions "pose an unusual (!) and extraordinary (!) threat to U.S. national security and foreign policy." Trade with Nicaragua has been banned, air links with it have been suspended, and a ban has been imposed on ships under the Nicaraguan flag calling at American ports.

Announcing these unprecedented measures, a White House official spokesman threateningly declared: "A number of options remain. We hope that they will realize that we are not joking." These words were evaluated by many commentators as a transparent allusion to a military invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. Armed Forces after the pattern of the intervention which they carried out against Grenada in October 1983.

The taste for adventures of this kind has clearly grown in Washington now. This is why the world public is following particularly attentively the war preparations in the guise of continuous "maneuvers" by U.S. Armed Forces, which have been going on for many months near Nicaragua's borders on the territory of Honduras and in the coastal waters of Central America.

In this alarming situation, universal attention was attracted to the reports from Moscow attesting that the Soviet Union counters imperialism's piratical methods with a political course imbued with loyalty to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, equal rights, and noninterference in internal affairs,

The meeting of M.S. Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders with the Nicaraguan delegation headed by D. Ortega, president of the Republic, showed once again that only unswerving observance of these principles can ensure the normal development of international relations and the constructive resolution of all problems.

It was emphasized during the meeting that Central American problems can be resolved not by means of strong-arm pressure, imperial ultimatums, and diktat but in the only real direction of a peaceful negotiated settlement taking account of the legitimate interests of all the countries in that region and fully respecting their sovereignty, a direction that accords with the norms of international law.

The Soviet side voiced full support for the Nicaraguan Government's initiatives aimed at eliminating tension in Central America and ensuring that all the peoples of that region are able to live in peace and good-neighborliness.

The Soviet Union comes out resolutely in defense of the Nicaraguan people's inalienable right to free, democratic, and independent development and expresses solidarity with Nicaragua's struggle against imperialism's aggressive intrigues. The USSR will continue to give friendly Nicaragua assistance in resolving urgent tasks of economic development and political and diplomatic support in its defense of its sovereignty. In the present situation, broad international solidarity with Nicaragua is an inalienable part of the general struggle for peace and for the right of all peoples to freedom and independence.

These are the important events of the week that is coming to an end, the first week of May 1985. These events confirm that life is a good teacher. They attest that whatever pains the forces of war and aggression which have once again raised their snakelike heads take in their attempts to make the peoples forget the grim lessons of World War II and however much they try to whitewash yesterday's enemies who have not become their allies and to blacken yesterday's allies whom they now regard as their enemies, they are finding it increasingly hard to do their dirty work.

Yet it would constitute an unforgivable loss of vigilance to underestimate the perfidious actions of the enemies of peace, particularly as they are accompanied by increasing intensification of the material preparations for a new war. The powerful new intensification of the struggle for peace, which is now to be observed everywhere and in whose vanguard the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries are marching, is acquiring all the more significance.

TROYANOVSKIY ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL

LD100557 Moscow TASS in English 0519 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] New York May 10 TASS -- Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, has drawn the attention of the international community to the address of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "To the Peoples, Parliaments and Governments of All Countries". It is emphasized in the address, he stated at a meeting of the UN Security Council, that aggression must be fought against jointly and decisively before the flames of war blaze up.

The ninth of May is a special date for the whole of mankind and for the United Nations Organization, the permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations said. The peoples of the world are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victorious end of the battle against fascism which had set itself as an object to gain world domination.

On this day, he stressed, the Soviet Union addresses all the peoples, parliaments and governments with an appeal to heed the voice of reason and to stop by energetic joint actions the slide into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe and to bar the way to another war. An important role of this should undoubtedly belong to the United Nations Organization. It is the common interests of all countries to contribute to the further enhancement of the effectiveness of the United Nations as an international instrument of peace and the security of the peoples and to the attainment of the lofty goal proclaimed in the U.N. Charter: to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours.

PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV HITS U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD

PM071650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 85 First Edition p 6

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "A Few Questions for the Self-Appointed Guardians" -- capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] The Washington self-appointed guardians of the people, interpreting in their own way Point Seven of the Helsinki Final Act that deals with human rights, are trying in every possible way to prove that the United States zealously struggles for the observance of these rights throughout the world, while the socialist countries violate them.

Let us take a closer look at this question. Soviet people welcomed the inclusion of the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the declaration which opens the Final Act. After all, this principle is dear to our people, who won their freedom and rights in October 1917 and defended them in victorious battles against the White Guards and interventionists and in the battles of the Great Patriotic War.

In contrast to the abstract arguments of the ideologists of the capitalist system about "freedom" and "equality," directed first and foremost toward defending the right of private ownership of means of production and ensuring the inviolability of the system of exploitation of man by man, which they have declared "sacred," our freedom and our rights, which were won in a struggle and enshrined in the USSR Constitution, are real and unshakable.

As V.I. Lenin noted, without the socialist restructuring of society "there can be no question of real freedom for the human individual RATHER THAN FOR THE OWNERS or of real sociopolitical equality among men RATHER THAN THE HYPOCRITICAL EQUALITY BETWEEN THE OWNERS AND THE POOR, the full and the hungry, the exploiter and the exploited" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 41, p 426).

Nonetheless, the U.S. President, glorifying the administration's imagined achievements in the sphere of concern for its citizens' welfare, tirelessly tells all and sundry how they ought to live and has now even adopted and proclaimed on their behalf a "Helsinki Human Rights Day"! In his "proclamation" on this subject published 1 May, he allowed himself to state that the United States and its allies intend to show concern for the observance of human rights "throughout Europe" and they will be "steadfast" in their efforts.

These claims of the U.S. Administration to the role of mentor and monitor of the observance of human freedoms and rights "throughout Europe" and, furthermore, worldwide, are truly unfounded. The peoples, who at the cost of heroic and selfless struggles have liberated themselves from the oppressors and are building their lives in their own way, do not need prompting from Washington.

The U.S. Administration's attempts to openly interfere in the internal affairs of free peoples on the pretext of concern for the observance of the accord on human rights enshrined in the Final Act of the all-European conference are all the more intolerable.

The U.S. President, who loves eloquence, often compares his country to a shining crystal palace on a hill; however, one need only travel through the dilapidated regions of the Bronx in New York City, the slums of the Los Angeles suburbs, and even the godforsaken streets of Washington, a stone's throw from the White House, to see that the "crystal palace on the hill" is tarnished.

Yet, since people in Washington love to repeat that the human rights issue is immensely important, let us ask these gentlemen: Why do you so stubbornly refuse to ratify or even sign the most important international pacts on human rights? What prevents you from ratifying, for instance, the international pact on economic, social, and cultural rights concluded back in 1966, whose provisions are observed by 46 states, including the USSR and the other socialist countries?

Why do you so stubbornly avoid ratifying the international pact, also concluded in 1966, on civil and political rights, which obliges states to ensure a broad range of human rights on their territory, including the right to life, participation in running the state, equality before the law, the inviolability of the individual and the home, and freedom of conscience?

What is there that does not suit you about the international conventions on eliminating all forms of racial discrimination, ending and punishing the crime of apartheid, not applying the period of limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and struggling against the trade in people, and others which you so stubbornly refuse to implement in your country, although your signature appears on many of them? At least tell us why you so stubbornly refuse to ratify and bring into force the convention on the prevention of the crime of genocide and punishment for it signed back in 1948.

You often state: "Our administration is morally obliged to fight for human rights everywhere worldwide." Well, what about your duty to observe human rights at home, to ensure the right to work for millions of your unemployed; to help the tens of millions of Americans whose income is below the official poverty line; to put a stop to the tragedy of the homeless, many of whom froze to death on the streets at night during the recent severe winter?

You do not recognize people's right to life, yet the right to death in the United States is very widely implemented. "Free, free at last!" -- this angry and sorrowful inscription on the gravestone of Martin Luther King, the villainously murdered fighter against racial discrimination in the United States, shows better than any speeches and articles the depth of the hypocrisy of your bogus concern for human rights.

Freedom! You talk about it a lot and eloquently, but this does not prevent you, gentlemen, from drowning it in blood when the behavior of people, who in your country are formally termed free, does not suit the administration. Remember the reprisals against those who rose up against the discrimination against black Americans in Los Angeles, Miami, and even Washington itself. Remember the brutal police pogroms on the reservations of Indians protesting the seizure of territories legally belonging to them.

The latest scandal broke in the White House at the end of April. As CBS reported, they had "planned and publicized" a routine "meeting between the President and American senior citizens intended mainly as a photo call."

But suddenly things became terribly awkward. An elderly Indian woman participating in the meeting, who was supposed to present the President with a handmade blanket, "had very different plans from the President's." As TV correspondent B. Plante reported, she "presented him with an unpleasant surprise, an appeal for help for the Indians and the aged. Reagan was clearly embarrassed by her remarks and he attempted to assure her as quickly as possible that everything would be done to meet the needs of Indians." But the very next day reports appeared that the President was demanding that Congress further reduce the already cut sections of the budget dealing with social spending...

The pediment of the U.S. Supreme Court building bears the words: "Justice for all under the law." Thousands of American citizens, above all minorities, have discovered through their own life experience what this means in practice.

I would simply recall the tragic fate of Leonard Peltier, one of the leaders of the "American Indian Movement" which fought for Indian rights. A jury of purely white citizens sentenced him to two (!) life terms for a crime which he had not committed: He was framed for the murder of two FBI agents.

For 9 years now the progressive U.S. public has been angrily protesting and demanding a review of this monstrous sentence. For 9 years an entirely innocent fighter for civil rights has been languishing behind bars. Yet, at the same time, the United States has been producing speech after speech praising liberty, democracy, justice....

After this, it is entirely permissible to ask the bogus Washington champions of human rights another question: What stops you, gentlemen, from standing up for the trampled human dignity of the American Indian leader and hundreds of other citizens languishing in your jails?

Periodically, scandals flare up in your camp that generate enough light to allow us to glimpse the genuine essence of one of the most repressive regimes on earth, your regime. That was the case, for instance, in July 1978, when the black politician Andrew Young, then U.S. representative at the United Nations, allowed himself to state, in an outburst of anger at the repressive actions of the U.S. authorities: "There are hundreds, and maybe thousands, of people in our jails whom I would call political prisoners. I myself was tried 10 years ago in Atlanta for organizing a protest movement."

How the "free" U.S. press howled about this admission by a responsible administration representative! The then President J. Carter reprimanded A. Young and subsequently quietly removed him from the United Nations, and everything gradually died down. The system of political pressure on dissidents continues to operate under the cover of high sounding phrases about freedom and democracy. This was recalled with renewed force the other day by reports from the United States on the severe court reprisals against participants in antiwar demonstrations. They were jailed for many years.

There is probably no country in the world in which the citizens are under such obtrusive police surveillance as the United States. As the commission to study the problem of the protection of privacy once reported, the federal administration has 6,723 systems at its disposal for monitoring citizens' behavior, comprising 3.9 billion (billion! -- Yu.Zh.) pieces of information, thus averaging 18 files for every U.S. citizen.

To this it should be added that back in April 1984 the newspaper SPOTLIGHT, published by the ultraright "Freedom Lobby" organization, which is close to the entourage of the current White House chief, reported that the President had signed a National Security Council directive code-named "Rex 84" which envisages demothballing "prison camps in various parts of the country" in the event of mass arrests of "undesireable elements." These camps can handle 200,000 prisoners in all....

After all this, self-appointed guardian gentlemen, you still dare to say that your society is the freest and most democratic? You dare to propose your regime as an example to others?

We do not interfere in your internal affairs. The American people themselves will put

These protests are multiplying and becoming increasingly forceful as more light is shed on the Washington psychological warfare services' cynical plan to use for speculative purposes phrases concerning human rights taken out of context from the Final Act of the all-European conference, which they interpret arbitrarily. Their goal is to undermine the lasting importance of this most important document of our time, which enshrines the principles of peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation among states with different social systems.

"The all-European conference of states, convened as a result of the socialist community countries' initiative, and supported by the European countries as well as the United States and Canada," the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers document adopted in August 1975 says, "summed up the collectively necessary political result of World War II and reaffirmed the futility and harmfulness of a position-of-strength policy and 'cold war.' At the same time, it opened up new possibilities for resolving the central task of our time, that of strengthening the peoples' peace and security."

However zealous the U.S. psychological warfare services may be in their attempts to distort the essence of the accords reached by the heads of 35 states in Helsinki, they will not succeed in shaking this result, which is of worldwide historic importance.

TASS CITES MEDIA ON REAGAN STRASBOURG 'FIASCO'

LD091631 Moscow TASS In English 1605 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] New York May 9 TASS -- An obvious fiasco -- this is how American mass media described the speech, couched in sharply anti-Soviet, confrontation tones, which was made by President Reagan at the special session of European Parliament in Strasbourg.

The session was planned to be a demonstration of Western unity, but the President's speech showed what deep differences his policy brought to Europe, the NBC television company points out. While conservatives noisily approved Reagan's pronouncements, almost half of members of European Parliament refused to applaud the President or to give him a standing welcome. According to the television company, Reagan's call for realisation of the "star wars" programme was received with disapproving exclamations, and when the boss of the White House started talking of the U.S. policy towards Nicaragua, about 30 parliament members demonstratively left the session hall.

The NBC, summing up the impression of the President's speech, stressed that it was one more blunder in his trip. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST points out that the speech made by the boss of the White House added to the impression that Reagan's European trip is an unsuccessful mission.

A provocative speech of an instigator of war -- this is how President Reagan's speech in Strasbourg was described by Barbara Castle, first deputy chairman of the socialist group of European Parliament, member of the National Executive Committee of the British Labour Party. The President, she said in an interview to the ABC television company, made it clear that he would continue insisting on the development of the "star wars" programme. But our slogans are: "No to 'star wars'", "Hands off Nicaragua", "No to cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe". We want deeds from the U.S. President not just words on "reconciliation", Barbara Castle stressed. As is reported by the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, at a press conference in Strasbourg, Barbara Castle said that Reagan piled one provocation upon another, and did not mention Russia's contribution to the victory 40 years ago.

SHULTZ TRIP TO MIDDLE EAST 'WILL NOT BRING PEACE'

LD091244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 May 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz leaves today on a trip to Israel, Egypt, and Jordan. Foreign observers note that the increased activity by American diplomats in the Near East region is aimed at exerting pressure on Arab countries, to foist upon them the notorious Reagan plan for a separate settlement, disregarding the rights of the Palestinian people. Such attempts have been made by Washington before, but, as is known, they had no success. What has led the head of the American foreign policy department to undertake a new trip to the Near East? What are the circumstances allowing him to hope for success in his mission?

One must first of all pay attention to the selection of countries Shultz intends to visit. Israel unconditionally supports the efforts by the U.S. secretary of state to push through new separate deals, the more so as certain Tel Aviv leaders believe that it is Israel alone that is the real initiator of these deals. Moreover, a not unknown agreement between King Husayn of Jordan and 'Arafat was signed in Amman, which in fact circumvented a number of key aspects of the formula for a just Near East settlement, the question of the creation of an independent Palestinian state in particular. The Amman agreement also fails to refer to the necessity of the participation of the PLO in the settlement process.

Finally, in Cairo, Egyptian President Mubarak recently put forward his own plan, the essence of which boils down to holding separate talks between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, but again without the participation of the PLO. It is not surprising that official Washington immediately supported this so-called initiative of the Egyptian president.

Thus, yet another attempt to solve the Near East problem in a typically imperialist manner, at the expense of the peoples inhabiting this region, above all at the expense of the Arab people of Palestine, is evident. It is quite obvious that these maneuvers will not bring peace to the Near East. After all, it is known that it is precisely the Palestinian problem that is the root of the whole Near East settlement. It cannot be solved in a just manner without the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The convening of a representative international conference, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, can and must become the instrument of such a settlement.

It is exactly this path that is not to Washington's or Israel's liking, and they are making every effort to wreck its realization. It is precisely in this light that the trip by Secretary of State Shultz to the Near East should be seen.

U.S.-ROK COMMUNIQUE SHOWS 'AGGRESSIVE' AMBITIONS

LD091715 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Washington May 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Legantsov reports: The Reagan administration is ever more busy dragging the South Korean regime into its aggressive militarist preparations in the Far East. This is seen from the results of the 17th annual consultative meeting on security issues here between U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min.

It follows from a joint communique issued after the meeting and from Weinberger's statement at a brief press conference at the Pentagon that Washington ranks South Korea among the countries that are vitally important to U.S. national security interests. In practice this means that the U.S. Administration, seeing South Korean territory as a bridgehead, will be beefing up the combat potential of the American military contingent there and demanding that the South Korean regime further increase its military spending.

The communique says bluntly that the United States will carry on efforts to upgrade the structure of the American-South Korean joint military command and update the combat capability of the forces assigned to it. Washington also reaffirmed its commitment to further boost South Korean industrial possibilities to manufacture modern arms and military hardware. The U.S. press says that this will effectively include the full-scale production of F-5 fighter-bombers, M-190A2 howitzers and many other weapons systems in South Korea under American licenses. U.S. aggressive ambitions are also reflected in the Pentagon's intention, announced in the communique, to increase the stocks of arms, combat equipment, ammunition and other hardware at American military storages in South Korea and to increase the combat preparedness and capability of its troops there.

EMBARGO OF NICARAGUA 'FLOUTS' GATT PRINCIPLES

LD081658 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

U.S. piratic economic sanctions against Nicaragua, which are a gross flouting of international law norms, give rise to condemnation in the world. Nicaragua has addressed the general secretary of the Latin American Economic System, demanding an urgent meeting of that organization at the level of ministers to take decision on joint measures in order to oppose the U.S. trade embargo towards Nicaragua. Simultaneously, a GATT representative reported that the meeting of the GATT Council is to be held after May 20 to discuss the question about the U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua.

It is not accidental that the U.S. economic brigandage against the sovereign Latin American state attracts the attention of international organizations. By its actions, Washington flouts not only the U.N. Charter, but also legal principles on which actions of international economic organizations and agreements are based. Resorting to restrictions, boycott and sanctions the United States creates tension in international economic relations, disorganises world trade, undermines its legal foundations.

The Washington administration broadly resorts to aggressive methods of economic blockade and sanctions towards socialist countries, and not only against socialist countries. In a bid to impose a reactionary political order, suitable to the United States, to undermine independence and sovereign development of the "Third World," the United States grossly uses discriminatory restrictions against developing countries. The newspaper TIMES OF INDIA wrote that India and other developing countries firmly demand that the United States should cancel all trade sanctions that were taken in circumvention of GATT. It can be recalled here that during the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline Washington used sanctions against its allies, disregarding their sovereign rights and interests.

Is it the reason why at the Bonn conference of the "Seven" Washington failed to have the allies' approval of its embargo against Nicaragua that the allies know full well that Washington does not make a choice in repressive actions when it seeks to impose its will?

Really, there is no limit to hypocrisy of Washington which in its reckless aggressive actions against the countries it dislikes tramples under foot. for instance, GATT principles, the legal foundations of international trade, and simultaneously, posing as some "advocate of free trade" declares for multilateral negotiations within the GATT framework. The U.S. gross arbitrary rule naturally cannot but evoke an appropriate reaction of the rest of the world.

HOUSE COMMITTEE BARS CIA MILITARY AID TO CONTRAS

LD100900 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Washington May 10 TASS -- The House Standing Committee on Intelligence of the U.S. Congress voted on Thursday to prohibit the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies to give direct or indirect support of military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua. The committee also rejected the Republican law-makers' proposal that the anti-Nicaraguan gangs be given about 28 million dollars in "humanitarian aid". In reality Washington intends to supply the Somocistas with weapons and war technology under the cover of this "aid".

HOUSE APPROVES CUT IN UN ADMINISTRATIVE AID

LD090934 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Washington May 9 TASS -- The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress has approved a 15-percent cut in the U.S. financial contribution to the administrative functions of the United Nations. The relevant amendment to a bill on appropriations for the State Department in fiscal 1986, which is now under consideration, was sponsored by reactionary Republican Congressman Gerald Solomon. Speaking in Congress, he accused the United Nations Organization, which pursues noble activities in defense of peace, of an "outrageous squandering of funds".

USAF TO BEGIN WORK ON CARRIERS FOR SPACE PROGRAMS

LD080610 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0610 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Washington, 8 May (TASS) -- U.S. Under Secretary of the Air Force Aldridge has announced the beginning of work on the creation of special heavy rocket carriers for the needs of the U.S. Air Force's space programs. Speaking at one of the subcommittees of the Senate Allocations Committee, he stated that it is proposed to entrust fulfillment of the \$1.68-billion contract to the "Martin-Marietta" aerospace concern, which will build a new variant of the "Titan" rocket system. At the same time the Air Force request for the 1986 fiscal year speaks of the continuation of work on building a unified space operations center that will unite the functions of control over military satellites and manned flights in the "Shuttle" program being carried out for military purposes.

HARRIMAN AWARDED SOVIET PATRIOTIC WAR ORDER

LD091552 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS -- Prominent American politician and public figure, former U.S. Ambassador in the USSR Averell Harriman has been awarded with the Soviet First-Class Order of the Patriotic War. The order was conferred upon him for his profound personal contribution to the establishment and consolidation of Soviet-American cooperation in the years of the Great Patriotic War on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory.

PRAVDA CARRIES KIM IL-SONG VICTORY DAY MESSAGE

PM100802 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 7

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On behalf of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people, and on my own behalf, I send to you, and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people, warm greetings and most ardent congratulations on the portentous day -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The fraternal Soviet people and the Soviet Army bore the main burden of World War II and, mounting a heroic struggle, courageously overcame the terrible trials that befell the Soviet motherland, defeated the fascist aggressors, and thereby defended with honor the gains of October and the world's first socialist state and made a decisive contribution to the liberation of the peoples of many countries and the delivery of world civilization from fascist enslavement.

The Soviet people's historic victory gained under the leadership of the CPSU very forcefully demonstrated the socialist system's advantages over the capitalist system and the invincibility of the closely united party, state, people, and army. As a result of this, the forces of socialism increased in the international arena on a world scale, the national liberation struggle of the colonies widely developed and the world was radically transformed.

After the war, the Soviet people restored their ruined national economy in a short period of time and transformed their country into a socialist power with a developed economy, powerful defensive might, and modern science and technology.

The Soviet people today, wholeheartedly welcoming the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum, are waging a vigorous struggle to perfect developed socialism and to defend peace and security throughout the world.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at all the Soviet people's successes achieved during the course of revolution and construction and express full support and solidarity with the Soviet Union's party and government. The Soviet Union, resolutely opposing the aggressive military intrigues of the imperialists, is taking just and peace-loving steps with a view to halting the arms race and eliminating the danger of nuclear world war.

~~The Korean and Soviet peoples fought shoulder to shoulder on the front of the joint struggle against the imperialist aggressors under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They are linked by unbreakable deep bonds of friendship as class brothers and comrades in revolution.~~

We are satisfied at the fact that at present the traditional friendship, cohesion, and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union, are strengthening day by day in the spirit of the accords reached during last year's Moscow meeting with the leaders of your party and state, and we are confident that these relations will continue to steadily expand and develop following a rising trend.

Taking this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Soviet people, closely rallied around the CPSU led by you, even bigger successes in the further struggle to complete the 11th 5-Year Plan and greet the 27th CPSU Congress in brilliant fashion with high political enthusiasm and labor successes, in defense of peace throughout the world, and for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

III. 10 May 85

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

TASS CITES JAPAN-U.S. SPACE STATION PACT

LD091059 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Tokyo May 9 TASS -- Japanese Science and Technology Director General Reiichi Takeuchi and NASA Administrator James Beggs today signed an agreement on Japan's participation in the construction of a U.S. permanent manned space station, which will become a basic component of Washington's so-called "Strategic Defense." The document actually involves Tokyo in Reagan's "star wars" program. The Japanese Government set aside in this year's budget altogether 1.4 billion yen for programs under that project and, according to the press reports, is planning to shoulder 10 to 20 percent of the space station construction costs.

SALMON TALKS WITH JAPAN EXPECTED TO RESUME

OW081109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Soviet ambassador Petr Abrasimov told the Foreign Ministry Wednesday that long-delayed salmon talks between the Soviet Union and Japan could begin Saturday. Abrasimov conveyed Moscow's decision to Takehiko Nishiyama, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau.

The envoy said the Soviet Government is expected to decide to approve a Japan-Soviet fisheries cooperation treaty under which salmon talks will be held. He said a Japanese delegation could leave for Moscow Friday so as to start the negotiations Saturday. Japanese officials said private-level talks on crab and shrimp fishing would also be accelerated when the official discussions begin.

NURIYEV DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

OW070629 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government, a Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Nuriyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow 6 May for Ulaanbaatar to take part in solemn ceremonies in connection with the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism.

Received by Batmonh

LD071331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Great People's Hural Presidium, received a Soviet party-government delegation today in Ulaanbaatar led by Comrade Nuriyev, which has arrived for the festive events in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

The warm and friendly conversations stressed the unchanging significance of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries of the world communist worker movement.

Batmonh presented Nuriyev with the Order of Suehbaator, rewarding him for great services in strengthening the fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and for the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet delegation laid wreaths at the burial vaults of Suehbaator and Choybalson.

DRA PROTESTS DEATHS OF SOVIET, AFGHAN SOLDIERS

LD101217 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Kabul May 10 TASS -- The charge d'affaires ad interim of Pakistan to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) has been summoned to the DRA's Ministry of Foreign Affairs where a deputy minister of foreign affairs made the following statement to him:

According to credible reports, 12 Afghan servicemen and 12 Soviet ones were kidnapped by the counter-revolutionary band of Rabbani operating from Pakistani territory and were kept in detention in a military camp located at Badaber near Peshawar. The camp is under the direct control of the Pakistani Government.

At the end of April the detainees accomplished a heroic deed. Upon disarming the camp guards, they established control over a big ammunition depot of the camp and demanded that the Pakistani Government return them to the DRA or turn them over to the Embassies of the DRA and of the Soviet Union in Islamabad. However, the Pakistani authorities, regrettably, not only failed to heed the legitimate demand of the detainees but also ordered Pakistani soldiers to attack the camp. As a result of the unequal combat and hours-long exchanges of fire, the Afghan and Soviet military did not surrender and all heroically perished after the arms depot exploded.

This event shows that, in breach of all international laws and norms of human rights, Afghan military and civilian persons are kept in inhuman conditions and are subjected to tortures in camps located in Pakistani territory while the Pakistani Army widely participates in the counter-revolutionaries' armed aggressions against the DRA.

In connection with this sorrowful event the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DRA is lodging a resolute protest with the Government of Pakistan and is emphasizing that the military government of Pakistan will take all the grave consequences of such irresponsible actions. The DRA's Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also demanding that the Pakistani Government severely punish those who are guilty of what has happened and turn over to Afghanistan as soon as possible all the military and civilian persons of the DRA who are kept in detention in camps located in Pakistan.

RYZHKOVA, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO POLAND

Ryzhkov Meets Barcikowski

PM091539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 85 Morning Edition p 9

[TASS report under general heading "In Honor of the Great Anniversary"]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 May -- A meeting was held in Warsaw today between Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Poland at the head of a USSR party and government delegation for the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, and Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

During a conversation, questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR on further deepening economic and scientific-technical ties between the Soviet Union and Poland were discussed.

A meeting was also held between Soviet delegation member V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

On the same day, Comrade Ryzhkov presented Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other party and state leaders of the country with the anniversary medal "Forty Years of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45."

Comrade Ryzhkov presented Comrade Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, with the Order of the October Revolution, for his services to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic.

Attend Military Parade

LD092134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Warsaw is dressed in festive decorations. Scarlet and red-and-white flags and banners are everywhere, glorifying the joint victory over Hitlerite fascism, the firm and unbreakable friendship between the Polish and Soviet peoples, their comradeship-in-arms, and peace throughout the world.

A military parade and demonstration took place in Warsaw to mark the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism. Participants in the celebrations were greeted by Comrade Jaruzelski and other leaders of People's Poland, a party and government delegation from the USSR led by Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other foreign guests.

A reception at the USSR Embassy was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and other leaders of the country, and by the USSR party and government delegation led by Comrade Ryzhkov.

Further Activities

LD100218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The party and government delegation from the USSR visiting Poland, headed by Comrade Ryzhkov, toured the Nowotko Engineering Works in Warsaw.

The enterprise exports a considerable proportion of its output to the USSR. A meeting with the works' party and economic aktiv took place. Comrade Ryzhkov laid a wreath at the obelisk in the cemetery and mausoleum for Soviet soldiers who fell in the battles for Warsaw's liberation. A wreath was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The Soviet delegation took part in a meeting of the leaders of the PZPR and the government of the Republic and war veterans.

PRAVDA CARRIES MESSAGE TO POLISH LEADERS.

PM091830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers

To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism and on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people, we send to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish State Council, the Polish Council of Ministers, and all Polish working people cordial congratulations and best wishes.

The victory over Hitlerite Germany was an outstanding event of worldwide historic significance that had a most profound effect on the entire course of world development. As a result of the crushing of fascism, the positions of the forces of democracy, progress, and peace strengthened and the world socialist system emerged and is developed successfully. The mighty upsurge of the national liberation movement led to the collapse of colonialism.

The victory over Nazi Germany was won through the common efforts of many peoples and states united in the struggle against fascism. The main burden of the war was shouldered by the Soviet Union.

The Polish people made a considerable contribution to our common victory. We highly value the role of the Polish People's Army, which fought together with the Soviet Army against the German fascist invaders, and the courageous struggle waged by Polish patriots. The Soviet people reverently keep the memory of the Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms born during the war and of the blood shed jointly in battles against the hated enemy.

The past 4 decades have been years of the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Poland. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, whose 40th anniversary was recently solemnly celebrated in our countries, was an important factor in the constant development and deepening of fruitful cooperation and collaboration between the USSR and Poland on the basis of the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We will continue to do everything necessary for the further comprehensive development and strengthening of fraternal ties between the CPSU and the PZPR and between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

Today the situation in the world has seriously deteriorated through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles in the West. Revanchist forces are trying to question the territorial-political realities in Europe established as a result of World War II and in the process of postwar development. No one is allowed to change the course of history. We are in favor of seeking ways to avert the threat of war, expand international cooperation, and make the confrontation between the two military-political alliances less acute.

War can and must be prevented -- this is the will of the peoples. This is the goal of the policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state. It was emphasized yet again at the recent meeting of the top party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact member-countries that all the activity of this defensive alliance of fraternal countries is subordinated to this goal.

Festively celebrating the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism, our common great holiday, we wish you, dear comrades, and all Polish working people success in overcoming the difficulties and resolving the tasks of socialist building, happiness, and prosperity.

Long live the combat alliance and close fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland!

Long live peace and socialism!

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET WARSAW COUNTERPARTS

PM080928 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with today's 40th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V. F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Comrade Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Warsaw PZPR Committee, and Comrade Mieczyslaw Debicki, governor of Warsaw City:

On behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom, Communists, and all Muscovites we send you and all communists and working people of the Polish capital cordial congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet-Polish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

We note with satisfaction that Soviet-Polish relations, which are based on close cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR, unified Marxist-Leninist ideology, and common political aims, are developing successfully.

We express confidence that the traditional friendly ties between the party and public organizations and labor collectives of our states' capitals will develop in the interests of further strengthening the unity of the CPSU and the PZPR and the friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples.

We wish you, Warsaw PZPR Committee, the People's Council, and the communists and working people of the Polish capital successes in resolving the current tasks, in strengthening socialism on Polish soil, and in the struggle for peace and international security.

DOLGIKH-LED DELEGATION RECEIVED BY CSSR'S HUSAK

PM091557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 7

[TASS report under general heading "Trip to Prague"]

[Text] G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has received the delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh.

The head of the Soviet delegation presented G. Husak and other party and state leaders of the republic with "40 Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45" anniversary medals.

To mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, the CSSR leader presented the Soviet guests with commemorative medals.

A talk, which took place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere, was held between G. Husak and V.I. Dolgikh.

The head of the Soviet delegation presented L. Strougal, the head of the CSSR Government, with an Order of the October Revolution, which he has been awarded for his great services in developing and strengthening fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

In the evening the Soviet delegation attended a demonstration of working people and young people held on Prague's Old Town Square to mark the 40th anniversary of the completion of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the Soviet Army's liberation of Czechoslovakia.

GREETINGS SENT TO CSSR LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

PM091820 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR

To Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government

Dear comrades!

On the occasion of the CSSR's national holiday -- the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist invaders -- the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people send to you and through you to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the entire fraternal Czechoslovak people the most cordial congratulations and best wishes.

The country's liberation from the fascist yoke and the conclusion of the national liberation struggle of the Czechs and Slovaks, bright landmarks in which were the Slovak national uprising and the Czech people's May uprising, began a new page in Czechoslovakia's history. This year, this holiday is particularly memorable: It coincides with the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism. That great victory had a most profound effect on the entire course of postwar development in Europe and the entire world. It led to a fundamental change in the correlation of forces in the world arena to the advantage of peace and progress and created favorable preconditions for revolutionary transformations in the life of many peoples and countries.

The Czechoslovak working people, under the leadership of their militant vanguard, the Communist Party, launched a struggle for the socialist future, which was crowned by decisive victory in February 1948.

The outstanding achievements scored by the CSSR in building the new society; in developing the economy, science, and culture, and in the social sphere are a matter of legitimate pride for Czechoslovak working people and yet further convincing proof of the advantages of the socialist system, which gives working people confidence in the future. These successes are a living embodiment of the revolutionary behests of the Czechoslovak peoples' best sons and daughters, who dedicated their lives to the cause of freedom, peace, and socialism.

The CSSR's prestige in the international arena is high. It makes a fitting contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, deepening socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework, and comprehensively strengthening the Warsaw Pact, whose 30th anniversary is being celebrated this year. With its principled foreign policy the CSSR, together with the USSR and the other fraternal states, actively contributes to improving the international situation and averting the nuclear danger hanging over mankind, a danger that stems from the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

The 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation is a major holiday of Soviet-Czechoslovak brotherhood. Soviet people sincerely rejoice that relations of profound mutual trust and comprehensive cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have been established and are developing successfully between the CPSU and the CPCZ and between our peoples and states. Our countries' fundamental interests are reliably and fruitfully served by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, whose 15th anniversary falls this May.

On the day of our common holiday we wish you, dear comrades, all Communists, and the fraternal Czechoslovak people great new successes in implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and in building a developed socialist society.

May the unbreakable alliance and fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the CSSR strengthen!

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES BERLIN ANNIVERSARY SESSION

PM090825-Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 85 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Celebrations in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 7 May -- A ceremonial session to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's Germany and the German people's liberation from fascism was held today in the capital's Palace of the Republic. It was attended by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other party and state leaders of the Republic, and a Soviet party and government delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

H. Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, who delivered a speech, noted that the brunt of the struggle against fascism was born by the Soviet Union and its valiant Army. The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War under the leadership of the Communist Party was a triumph for freedom and human dignity, Soviet military skill, and Soviet servicemen's mass heroism.

Our people, the speaker noted, used the opportunity granted them as a result of the victory: The socialist GDR arose, whose formation was a turning point in European history. On behalf of the socialist German state we tell the peoples that war must never again emanate from German soil.

In the vanguard of the peoples' struggle for peace and the consolidation of international security marches the Soviet Union, which has put forward a constructive program for the elimination of the nuclear threat.

P.N. Demichev, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, addressed the session. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers and the Soviet people, he congratulated all GDR citizens on the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the German people's liberation from fascist tyranny.

Today all progressive mankind can see the very profound meaning of the great battle the Soviet Union, the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, the communists, and antifascist patriots waged during World War II for freedom, democracy, social progress, and a peaceful future for mankind.

The Soviet Union's 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War was a just war, a liberating, class-based war. All Soviet people, great and small, came to the defense of the sacred ideals of socialism. Our people stopped at nothing to defend it. Soviet people gave all their efforts and even their lives to the cause of victory. Some 20 million Soviet people died in the struggle for freedom and socialism.

For 4 decades now, mankind has been living under the beneficial influence of the great victory. The socialist community of states has become a mighty force of peace and progress. The peace-loving nature of its coordinated foreign policy was demonstrated again at the Warsaw meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' top party and state figures. This was expressed in the extension of the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, a reliable shield against militarism and aggression. But we must not forget that there are influential forces in the world that are being activated and that have failed to learn the lessons of World War II and postwar development and are gambling on revising their results.

The GDR is a reliable link in the socialist community which has become the bulwark of peace in Europe. We are now friends and fellow-fighters forever. Fraternal cooperation and collaboration between the CPSU and the SED and the USSR and the GDR, as the 5 May meeting this year between the leaders of our parties, Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and E. Honecker, emphasized, are being enriched with every passing year in terms of content and form.

In conclusion P. N. Demichev said: There is still a hard struggle to be waged for peace and the peoples' happiness. The peoples of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and all fraternal countries are marching with a firm tread in single formation along the path of peace toward their sacred communist goal.

GROUP OF SOVIET FORCES IN GERMANY HOST FETE

PM071300 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 85 Second Edition p 3

["Our Correspondent" report under general heading "Cordial Meetings"]

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory was held at the Officers' House of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany 6 May. W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Army General H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; Army General E. Mielke, minister of state security; and E. Mueckenberger, chairman of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society, were the guests of Soviet servicemen. The meeting was also attended by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, which is in the GDR in connection with celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the German people's liberation from German fascism, USSR Ambassador to the GDR V. Kochemasov, and a Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister.

Army General M. Zaytsev, commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, read a report at the meeting. W. Stoph delivered a greetings message to those attending the meeting.

SOKOLOV SENDS GREETINGS TO GDR DEFENSE MINISTER

PM081556 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you and all National People's Army servicemen on the 40th anniversary of the German people's liberation from Hitlerite fascism.

The GDR servicemen are greeting this historic event with intensive combat training, successfully implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

I wish the GDR National People's Army personnel new successes in strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

PRAVDA REPORTS ON HONECKER'S 4 MAY ARRIVAL

PM090853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union 4 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

E. Honecker was met at the airport in Moscow by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

E. Honecker was also met by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.G. Lapin, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; G.Kh. Sakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

The state flags of the GDR and the USSR were raised at the airport.

PRAVDA CARRIES GREETINGS TO SFRY LEADERS

PM091840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency

To Comrade Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency

To Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and of Yugoslavia's liberation, we send to you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY State Presidency, the SFRY Federal Executive Council, the people's liberation war veterans, and all of Yugoslavia's fraternal peoples and ethnic groups cordial greetings and best wishes.

The victory over German fascism was an event of worldwide historic significance which had a most profound effect on the entire process of postwar development in Europe and the whole world and created favorable conditions for the struggle by working masses for their social and national liberation. The people's liberation movement in Yugoslavia occupied a fitting place in the struggle between the forces of the anti-Hitler coalition and fascist tyranny.

People in the Soviet Union, which bore on its shoulders the main burden of the struggle against fascism, highly value the considerable contribution made to the routing of Hitlerite Germany by the fighters of the People's Liberation Army and partisans in Yugoslavia, who fought heroically under the communist party's leadership for their motherland's freedom and independence. The selfless struggle against the Hitlerite invaders and their accomplices, during which the tasks of socialist revolution were solved, will be remembered as an example of staunchness, patriotism, and courage.

In these memorable days, we note again with a sense of profound satisfaction that our peoples marched together toward the common victory during World War II. The joint combat operations by Soviet Army servicemen and fighters from the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army firmly sealed the bonds of our peoples' traditional friendship.

Our relations were given new expression after the victory of people's power in Yugoslavia.

Founded on jointly elaborated and time-tested principles and accords, relations between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY are developing successfully for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Now, when the situation in the world is alarming and dangerous through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles and when the task of averting the nuclear threat is gaining special urgency, it is the duty of peoples and governments not to forget the harsh lessons of the last war and to augment coordinated efforts aimed at improving the international situation and preserving world peace.

On the day of the glorious anniversary we wish you, esteemed comrades, and all SFRY working people successes in socialist building, happiness, and prosperity for your motherland.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

PRAVDA CARRIES BULGARIAN LEADERS' GREETINGS

PM091529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 7

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people the most cordial congratulations in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's worldwide historic victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Together with you, dear Soviet brothers and sisters, Bulgarian Communists and all our people are solemnly celebrating this glorious anniversary and together with all the peoples of the socialist community countries and with all progressive mankind they express profound gratitude for Soviet people's unparalleled feats.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War was the natural result of the indisputable advantages of the socialist social system. Under the leadership of Lenin's Communist Party, the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces inflicted a crushing defeat on the fascist aggressors and defended the revolutionary gains of Great October at the cost of millions of cherished lives.

The Soviet Union's key contribution to the liberation of a number of peoples of Europe and Asia and to the salvation of world civilization stands out even more fully and brightly from the vantage point of the past 4 decades. As a result of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the correlation of class forces in the international arena changed radically in favor of socialism, peace, and social progress.

Today, too, Lenin's motherland is the chief peoples' mainstay in their struggle for a happy future. The world's peace-loving progressive people actively support the enterprising and constructive policy of the CPSU and the Soviet states aimed at averting the thermonuclear catastrophe toward which imperialism is pushing mankind. The recent extension of the term of the Warsaw Pact is a vivid expression of our will to maintain peace.

Today more than ever before, it is clear that the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism can and must be settled through the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and that in order to maintain and strengthen peace there must be an even more active and tireless struggle by all antiwar forces and all the world's peoples.

The 9 September 1944 socialist revolution in Bulgaria is also inseparable from the Soviet people's great victory over Hitlerite fascism. Forged in the decades of difficult and bloody class battles waged by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Blagoev-Dimitrov Communist Party against capitalism and fascism, this revolution was made possible through the decisive and selfless assistance of the great Soviet Union. The partisans of our national liberation insurgent army, fighting under the banner of the fatherland front, went into the arduous battle against fascism with the belief and awareness that they were an inalienable part of the invincible Red Army. Following the victory of 9 September 1944, the Bulgarian People's Army joined in active combat operations. Fighting as part of the 3d Ukrainian Front, it showed examples of courage and fearlessness during the liberation of Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria, and made a worthy contribution to the glorious victory over German fascism.

For more than 40 years, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has confidently been following the path of peace and creation, shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Soviet Union and in close cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries. The BCP's and CPSU's joint course aimed at the comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is being successfully implemented under the banner of the indestructible and life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

On this holiday we wholeheartedly wish for you, dear comrades, and for the fraternal Soviet people a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress and even greater successes in improving the developed socialist society for the sake of the triumph of peace and progress throughout the world.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

IZVESTIYA CARRIES THATCHER MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV

PM091258 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 85 Morning Edition p 7

[Text] To His Excellency M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Esteemed Mr Gorbachev,

On the day of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe, it would be right for us to look back and with a feeling of pride and gratitude pay tribute to the heroism of those in our countries who fought for the common cause and remember with sorrow the terrible suffering that was experienced. We in Britain proclaim again on this occasion our commitment to the values of freedom and justice for whose sake the victory was won.

The experience of the past 40 years indicates the vital importance of our efforts to act patiently and realistically for the cause of better understanding and cooperation between our two countries and peoples, recognizing our mutual desire for security and lasting peace.

I take advantage of this opportunity to convey to you and to the Soviet people my best wishes on the day of this anniversary.

With respect,

Margaret Thatcher

MITTERRAND, SUPREME SOVIET EXCHANGE GREETINGS

Supreme Soviet Message

PM091254 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 85 Morning Edition p 7

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic

On the day when the memorable date of the 40th anniversary of the great victory is being celebrated, we convey sincere greetings to you and to the entire French people.

The harsh trials of World War II graphically demonstrated the coincidence of the fundamental national interests of the Soviet and French peoples. Their combat cooperation within the ranks of the anti-Hitler coalition made its contribution to the immortal feat of the peoples who conquered fascism. Foundations were laid for a settlement which for 4 decades now has contributed to the maintenance of peace in Europe.

The memory of the past calls again for joint efforts by all states and peoples to eliminate war from mankind's life.

During the postwar period, and especially in the seventies, the Soviet Union and France did much to establish detente in interstate relations. We express the hope that in today's complex international situation, they will again find a common language in order to help end the arms race on earth and prevent it in space, and strengthen European and international security.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Mitterrand Message

PM091231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 85 Morning Edition p 7

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The day of victory over nazism is equally dear to the French and Soviet peoples who fought together against it and gained victory at the cost of hard trials.

The French people will never forget the Soviet people's sacrifices. They remember how hope was born in Stalingrad in the winter of 1942, at the most terrible hour for them. They also know the price that had to be paid for this and they nurture profound gratitude to the Soviet people.

The fate of the "Normandie-Niemen" squadron which fought jointly with the Soviet Army is evidence and a symbol of the brotherhood in arms uniting France and the Soviet Union. The French airmen fought side by side with you and died in the Russian sky just as Soviet fighters died on French soil in the ranks of the resistance movement.

On this day, we solemnly honor their memory, just as we honor the memory of all victims of that war.

The sacrifices that were made were not in vain. Overcoming hardships and times of tension, for 40 years now Europe has been living under conditions of peace. Today France celebrates the anniversary of 8 May 1945 beneath the sign of reconciliation and accord between European peoples, and will remain loyal to it in the future.

F. Mitterrand, president of the French Republic

ITALY'S PERTINI RECEIVES SOVIET DECORATION

LD091356 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Rome May 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

The ceremony of presentation of the Order of Patriotic War, First Class, to the President of the Republic of Italy Alessandro Pertini was held at the Quirinal Palace in Rome today. The order was conferred upon him for his profound personal contribution to the struggle against fascism and on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory. The order was presented by the USSR Ambassador in Italy Nikolay Lunkov.

I take pride in the lofty award, said Alessandro Pertini speaking at the ceremony. The order was conferred upon me by the Land of the Soviets which paid for the victory the greatest price than any other nation of the world. The Stalingrad battle signified the beginning of the end of fascism, stressed the president of Italy.

WW II ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY HELD IN ROME

LD091621 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Rome May 9 TASS -- A ceremony on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany has been held today in the centre of the capital of Italy.

It was attended by Foreign Minister of Italy Giulio Andreotti, Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini, politicians of the country, former partisans, delegations of diplomatic representations in Italy of those countries whose armed forces participated in the Second World War in the European theatre of operations.

Wreaths were laid to the fatherland altar during the ceremony.

USSR ENVOY, DKP LEADER ATTEND BONN WREATH LAYING

LD092048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] In the Bonn suburb of (?Duesberg), a solemn wreath-laying ceremony was held at the memorial to Soviet citizens who died in fascist captivity during World War II to mark the 40th anniversary of the rout of Nazi fascism. Semenov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to the FRG, employees of the embassy, military missions, and other Soviet organizations took part in the ceremony, together with the ambassadors of the socialist countries and numerous representatives of the FRG democratic public. On behalf of the leadership of the German Communist Party [DKP], party Chairman Herbert Mies, laid a wreath at the monument to the Soviet citizens.

FRG DKP DELEGATION VISITS USSR 26 APR-3 MAY

PM091535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "FRG Communists in the USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of the German Communist Party [DKP] headed by (I. Bobchick), member of the Presidium of the DKP Board, visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee 26 April through 3 May.

The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department and at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, visited an industrial enterprise, and acquainted itself with the life and work of Soviet people.

The FRG Communists highly assessed the Soviet people's achievements in further improving the developed socialist society and emphasized the enormous significance of these achievements for strengthening the cause of peace.

U.S., ISRAELI POLICIES IN MIDDLE EAST VIEWED

LD082142 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 May 85

[Second of two talks by journalist Pavel Demchenko entitled "Washington's Stalemates and a Realistic Solution"]

[Text] We said that the United States exploits Arab disarray by maneuvering to impose its will and its own conditions for a Middle East settlement on the Arabs. We also said that unfortunately there are those who fall into the trap of these Washington schemes.

There is another situation which makes these schemes possible, and we must consider this when assessing the situation in the Arab world. It is a class polarization of society which has occurred over the years in many Arab countries. Many rich persons have emerged, even among the Palestinians, and bourgeois classes with their bureaucratic and parasitic sectors have grown and taken control in some places. These classes do not care about the penniless Palestinians or the Lebanese resistance struggling against the Israeli occupation. They are afraid of the increasing political activities of the workers in their countries. That is why the U.S. propaganda deceives some of the Arab rich and politicians and causes them to sell out the national interests of their peoples and to agree with Washington. These people say that the settlement is facing a stalemate; that if Washington wants to, and if it can be persuaded, then it will do something.

But these calculations, according to historical experience and a clear analysis of the situation, are built on sand. The United States only pretends to be an unbiased mediator and its diplomats respectable gentlemen. The United States sometimes even flirts with the Arabs, but this is only because economic and political interests dictate this. At the same time, the United States' main bet remains, as always, on its strategic ally, Israel.

President Reagan has repeatedly announced, and recently stressed anew, that one of the first aims of U.S. policy is the preservation of the qualitative military superiority of Israel in the Middle East. A few days ago, Secretary of State Shultz addressed the U.S.-Israeli relations committee and repeated 26 times that U.S. military, political, and economic aid to Israel is firm. I repeat, 26 times. This figure was mentioned in all the Zionist press, which did not expect the U.S. secretary of state to be so committed in his oath of loyalty to Israel, and thus to the U.S. anti-Arab line.

There is no doubt that the matter is not restricted to speeches and statements. The U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance is working. This is a political fact. For instance, Washington recently gave Israel the right to export any of its products to the United States duty free. The U.S. and Israeli markets have now become one, and the Israeli budget is now calculated in U.S. dollars. In turn, Israel decided to put its scientists and laboratories at the disposal of the Pentagon for the manufacture of space weapons.

In short, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has said, history has never seen an alliance stronger than the U.S.-Israeli alliance. Then is it possible that we know who this alliance is directed at? There is only one answer: against the Arabs. This is the opinion of the Arab newspapers on the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. For instance, here is Cairo's AL-JUMHURIYAH on the subject: Washington, by heavily arming Israel, is encouraging it to commit new aggressions. The United States wants to guarantee Israel's superiority in the region and it is foiling every attempt by the Arab countries to restore the usurped Palestinian rights and to liberate the occupied Arab territories.

AL-JUMURIYAH said that the U.S. Administration, by following these tactics, wants to spread its control over the Middle East, protect its strategic interests, and exploit the region's natural resources.

Now it is time to draw conclusions. Anyone who thinks that it is possible to solve the Middle East problem with the assistance of the United States, even if class interests bind some Arabs to the Americans, is very wrong. Washington plays its Middle East game by relying on Israel. It does not mind relying on some Arab countries, as this agrees with its aims and interests. As for the Arab national interests, they do not concern the United States at all; otherwise, why does the United States not recognize the Palestinians' rights and demand that Israel return the Golan Heights to Syria and Taba to Egypt? Why does the United States not stop standing on the sidelines watching the Israeli crimes in south Lebanon, and by this, encouraging it to commit new crimes?

Experience indicates that the Arabs can gain respect for their rights and interests only if they unite their democratic and anti-imperialist forces and solve their disputes internally and in the Pan-Arab arena and if they struggle against the occupation as the population of south Lebanon did, and are still doing, and not by secret negotiations with Israel behind closed doors. They can fulfill their aims if they refuse to agree with Washington, firmly reject it, expose its anti-Arab essence, and rely on their true allies and friends.

TASS CITES IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLE REPORTS

LD071042 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Baghdad May 7 TASS -- Iraqi aircraft in the past 24 hours flew 49 combat sorties, striking at enemy positions, headquarters and communication lines "east of the River Tigris" and east of Basra and destroying Iranian motor launches, machine-gun emplacements and other military installations, the Iraqi high military command said in a regular communique.

Artillery and mortar batteries inflicted manpower and materiel losses on the enemy in the northern and central sectors of the front as well as in the Maysan sector.

Iranian artillery shelled the villages of Al-Shihabi and Khurmali.

Nicosia May 7 TASS -- Artillery duels took place in different sectors of the front in the past 24 hours, the news agency IRNA of Iran reported. The shoot-outs were the most intense in the area of Ilam and Bakhtaran where Iranian forces destroyed several combat positions, an ammunition dump and engineering structures and disrupted enemy communications.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

PM091537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Views"]

[Text] Maputo, 3 May -- Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, recieved a CPSU delegation headed by I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, which is on a visit here.

During their conversation, they exchanged views on questions of the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo party.

A plan for interparty contacts between the CPSU and the Frelimo party for 1985-1986 was signed. It provides for exchanges of party delegations and assistance to the Frelimo party in training of cadres and for news and propaganda media in their work. The document was signed by the head of the CPSU delegation and J. Chissano, secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee.

Members of the delegation visited the central party school at Matola and acquainted themselves with its work.

The CPSU delegation left for home today.

Attends Maputo Exhibition

PM081327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exhibition Opens"]

[Text] Maputo, 2 May -- A photographic exhibition on "The CPSU -- the Leading and Guiding Force in Soviet Society" opened today in the Mozambique capital. The majority of the exhibits are devoted to the Soviet people's feat in the Great Patriotic War, the restoration of the national economy in the postwar years, and the activity of Lenin's party in those difficult years.

The opening of the exhibition was attended by a CPSU delegation headed by I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, which is here at the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee.

Returns From Mozambique

PM070754 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation comprising I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee (delegation head); N.Y. Fedotov, second secretary of Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom; and E.V. Kapskiy, senior official at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, returned to Moscow from Mozambique 4 May.

0.1: SOLOMENTSEV, ARKHIPOV ATTEND CUBAN RELATIONS FETE

PM081650 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 85 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 25th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba was held 7 May.

The presidium comprised M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, and military leaders. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, also attended. A delegation headed by him of members of the Cuban party and government is here for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory. The main speaker I.V. Arkhipov said that in the 25 years since the restoration of diplomatic relations, Soviet-Cuban ties have developed dynamically, and the fraternal friendship between the two countries' peoples grows stronger with each passing day.

Our common triumph, L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, said, symbolically fits in with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. This was the victory of all progressive mankind over barbarity and obscurantism. The Soviet Union was the main and decisive force in it.

KALIN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

LD081004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in Havana. It will take part in festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 25th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cuba. The same day the delegation will participate in the opening of a photographic exhibition held in one of Havana's biggest halls devoted to the 40th anniversary of the routing of Hitlerite fascism.

Meets Cuban Parliamentarians

LD092309 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Havana, 9 May (TASS) -- A meeting was held here between a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Ivan Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and representatives of the National Assembly led by Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government of the Republic.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and trust, aspects of Soviet-Cuban relations and other current issues of international concern were discussed.

The Soviet and Cuban deputies exchanged views on a number of issues concerning trends, forms, and methods of work of the highest organs of people's power of the two countries.

There was a fruitful exchange of experience in international activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the National Assembly of the People's Government of Cuba in the spirit of sincerity and complete identity of views on all issues discussed.

The sides noted with satisfaction that during the 25 years that have elapsed since diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cuba were reestablished, Soviet-Cuban ties have become consolidated and represent a fundamentally new type of relations. The distinguishing features of these relations are common goals and principles, genuine equity, mutual respect, fraternal solidarity, and socialist internationalism.

Both sides voiced serious concern at the complication of the international situation brought about by the aggressive course of the Reagan administration, which is aimed at the attainment of military and strategic superiority. The Cuban side declared its full support for the peace-loving foreign policies of the USSR and the new Soviet peaceful initiatives.

The sides condemned Washington's policy of blackmail and threats against Nicaragua and the imposition of a trade embargo and other sanctions against that sovereign country.

The Soviet side again voiced its firm and unvarying solidarity with Cuba, which resists the imperialist policy of pressure and threats. Both sides voiced profound satisfaction with the development of effective all-round cooperation between the USSR and Cuba. It was noted that questions relating to the further intensification and improvement of bilateral ties are constantly at the focus of attention of the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party. The fruitful and mutually enriching cooperation between the parties is a reliable basis for the steady broadening and strengthening of successfully developing Soviet-Cuban relations.

The sides stressed that the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism, the decisive contribution to the rout of which was made by the Soviet Union, serves as a warning to all who nurture plans for world domination. They expressed confidence that the anniversary will signal increased efforts throughout the world to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to maintain a universal and stable peace.

The Soviet and Cuban parliamentarians expressed satisfaction with the exchange of views that had been held and voiced their confidence that such meetings would continue to further the extension and intensification of all-round fraternal relations between the USSR and Cuba.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation voiced its sincere appreciation to the leadership of the National Assembly of the People's Government of the Republic for their warm reception.

On the same day, at the "Granma" memorial complex a ceremony took place in which the Soviet Government presented the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, posthumously to (Enrique Vilare) and (Aldo Vivo), international soldiers who met heroes' death in fighting the German fascist invaders on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

In a speech at the ceremony, I.P. Kalin stressed that the names of the Cuban youths will remain forever in the memories of the Soviet people as a symbol of friendship between peoples.

Brig Gen Sergio Perez Lescano read a decree of the republic's State Council posthumously conferring the Order of Ernesto Che Guevara, First Class, on (E. Vilara) and (A. Vivo) for their courage and bravery in battles with Hitlerite fascism. The Soviet and Cuban decorations have been presented to the Cuban Museum of the Revolution.

Meets With Castros

LD092322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1503 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Havana, 9 May (TASS) -- A solemn ceremony dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the 25th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the USSR has taken place here.

Taking part in the ceremony was Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee, representatives of the Cuban public, as well as a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], was also present. The victory over fascism, he said, was a historic event which should never be forgotten. It was with the start of the Great Patriotic War, the speaker said, that there was a radical change in the whole nature of World War II, which began as a clash between imperialist countries. On the territory of the Soviet Union it became the just war of the entire people to defend their socialist homeland.

The struggle against Nazi Germany was coming to an end when the leaders of the allied countries had to adopt more realistic attitudes, having become aware of the indisputable fact that the USSR could defeat Hitlerite fascism alone, R. Castro noted. He gave a high assessment of the results of the Yalta conference, stressing that they embodied the successes of the struggle for peace and postwar political and economic restoration, and were a vivid example of the possibility of cooperation among states with different social systems.

The crushing defeat of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, R. Castro continued, led to fundamental changes in the balance of power on the international scene and important changes in the countries of central and southern Europe, and promoted a sharp increase in the activity of the revolutionary movements in China, Vietnam, and Korea. It also influenced the situation in Latin America, where 15 years later the Cuban revolution opened up a new era in the Western Hemisphere.

One of the chief results of World War II was described by the FAR minister as the appearance of the world socialist system which, as he stressed, went beyond the boundaries of a single country and the European Continent. The victory in the war led to increased activity in the struggle by the peoples for their sovereignty, peace, and social progress.

The experience of World War II, the speaker said, acquires particular significance today when imperialism is intensively developing the arms race and striving to extend it into space. As a result of Washington's militarist course, an ominous threat hangs over the world.

Taking account of the adventurist nature of the U.S. ruling circles, R. Castro said, the PCC views the peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government as a manifestation of a firm and principled policy and as a contribution to the struggle for peace and containment of those forces that dream of world domination.

The FAR minister angrily condemned U.S. attempts to stifle the Nicaraguan revolution at any price. He strongly criticized the trade blockade against that country, which has made the whole world indignant, including some of Washington's closest allies.

The 25 years of diplomatic relations and cooperation with the USSR, Raul Castro stated, have been the most fruitful stage in Cuban history. The assistance rendered by the CPSU and the Soviet Government in the socioeconomic development of Cuba and in consolidating its defensive capability testify to the forward-moving nature of these relations. They play a decisive role in our country's resistance to the United States, the most powerful imperialist power in the world.

R. Castro stressed that Cuba would never renounce its principles or its banner in order to win anybody's sympathy. In 75 years, in the year 2060, the speaker stressed, our descendants will mark with pride and dignity the 100th anniversary of close relations between the two peoples and parties.

The meeting was addressed by I. P. Kalin, the head of the Soviet delegation and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He noted that the Cuban people, who had set out on the path of socialist construction, had been confidently proceeding towards their planned destination for a quarter of a century. Cuba's achievements in building a new life convincingly testify to the indisputable advantages of the socialist system, which guarantee the freedom and dignity of the working people and the development of genuine democracy and creates all the conditions for the manifestation of the people's creative, constructive force.

Today Soviet-Cuban friendship has become a true operative force. CPSU and Cuban Communist Party cooperation is the determining factor in Soviet-Cuban relations. At the March and April CPSU Central Committee Plenums it was reaffirmed with renewed force that the Soviet Union will continue to do its utmost to extend cooperation with fraternal countries and strengthen their positions in international affairs.

The Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, I.P. Kalin went on, upheld the freedom and independence of their homeland, defended the gains of the Great October, and discharged their patriotic and international duty with honor. Their contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies was decisive.

The lessons of World War II are of lasting importance. The main one is that one must struggle against war before it begins. The new peace initiatives set forth by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, testify to the peace-loving, realistic approach of the Soviet Union to the most important problems of the present day. Our people, reared by Lenin's party in a spirit of socialist internationalism, will continue to strengthen friendship with the Cuban people, I. P. Kalin stressed. Cuba, he declared, can, as before, count on the unfailing support and solidarity of the Soviet Union.

FURTHER ON NICARAGUAN ORTEGA'S E. BLOC TOUR

Statements in Poland

LD091252 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Warsaw May 9 TASS -- Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, who is paying a working visit to Poland, made a statement after his visit to the site of the Nazi concentration camp at Maidanek.

I consider it my duty to visit that place, he said, all the more so that my visit to Poland coincides with the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism. We have never before seen a concentration camp but what we saw was above all our ideas. We would like our visit to Maidanek to be a tribute to the memory of the Polish people and millions of people from other countries, victims of Nazi terror. This has profound meaning in the present-day international situation.

Daniel Ortega said he was shocked by the fact that there had been children among the thousands of the Maidanek victims and added that this reminded him of the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. Administration against the Nicaraguan people and of the death of many children, among them babies taking their first steps. The U.S. President would like to turn Nicaragua into one huge concentration camp and to starve a three-million-strong people to death.

Reagan's actions are not a surprise to us, the Nicaraguan president continued. His laying of wreaths on the graves of SS men in Bitburg is quite symptomatic.

We pointed out on more than one occasion, Daniel Ortega noted, that we were not enemies to the USA and expressed to them our will for mutual cooperation. It is likewise necessary for President Reagan to revise his hostile position on Nicaragua. But while the U.S. President considers Somoza's criminal followers his brothers and lays flowers at Nazi graves in Bitburg, nothing good can be expected.

Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega said in conclusion, stands for peace. But we are prepared at any moment to repulse aggression.

Arrival in Berlin

LD091233 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Berlin May 9 TASS -- President Daniel Ortega of the Republic of Nicaragua arrived in the German Democratic Republic today on a visit at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR.

At the Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport he was welcomed by Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and deputy chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, and other party and state leaders of the GDR.

Talks With Honecker

LD100914 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Berlin May 10 TASS -- Talks have been held between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), and Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, who is in the GDR on a working visit.

When discussing international problems the sides emphasized that the major task now is to ensure peace. In this connection they expressed full support for the constructive Soviet peace initiatives. Having pointed out the immense importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks being held in Geneva on nuclear and space arms, Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega demanded an end to the arms race on earth and the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The leaders of the GDR and Nicaragua strongly condemned the U.S. gross interference in Central America, the interference which runs counter to international law. They demanded that Washington's intrigues with regard to Nicaragua and Cuba be discontinued.

Honecker Reception Address

LD092223 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Berlin May 9 TASS -- The Second World War which was unleashed by Hitlerite fascism ended in Europe 40 years ago. Owing to the heroic struggle of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, above all the Soviet Union, the banner of victory was hoisted

here in Berlin thus proclaiming liberation of the German people, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker stated today. He made a speech at a reception in honour of President of the Republic of Nicaragua, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Daniel Ortega now on a visit to the GDR.

Erich Honecker noted that now when peace on the planet is again under threat more topical become the lessons of the Second World War. There are plans of so-called "star wars", plans of spreading the arms race to outer space. There is now no task more important than that to maintain peace, stressed the GDR leader.

Erich Honecker stressed that the recent proposals of the Soviet Union, which were put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev are the new call on the part of the USSR which is aimed at preventing the danger of a nuclear war, consolidating universal security, preserving stable peace. He who strives for peaceful cooperation of peoples, can give only a positive reply to these constructive proposals, he said.

The German Democratic Republic wholly and entirely supports these proposals and will make its contribution to solution of international problems, to formation of the coalition of reason and realism, to the holding of political dialogue with all forces interested in peace, stressed Erich Honecker.

ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. 1926 NICARAGUA INVASION NOTED

LD092306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1819 GMT 9 May 85

["Anniversary of an Intervention" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May (TASS) -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes: The 10th of May 1926 is one of so many black days in the U.S. history of relations with Latin America. On that day the U.S. Marines invaded Nicaraguan soil, thus beginning a new occupation of the country. It was then, 59 years ago, that Augusto Cesar Sandino, Nicaragua's national hero, began an armed struggle against the American invaders. His army of liberation forced the interventionists to quit the territory of this Central American state after 7 years.

The object lesson in history that the Nicaraguan patriots gave American imperialism almost 6 decades ago is particularly topical in our time, when the Washington administration is ceaselessly stepping up its hostile actions against Nicaragua. The White House, disdaining the elementary standards of international law, is trying by any means to achieve the overthrow of the lawful government of this sovereign state. Having conducted an undeclared war against Nicaragua for a long time through its hirelings, the Somozists, it has now gone over to a new stage of aggression -- economic blockade.

Simultaneously, the U.S. is continuing preparations for a direct armed invasion of Nicaragua. During almost unbroken military maneuvers on the republic's borders, the Pentagon has been increasing its presence in the region and working out the details of a future wide-scale aggressive action. Moreover, official Washington is effectively blocking all efforts for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Central America by systematically wrecking the work of the Contadora Group.

Forgetting the lessons of history, the White House is clearly bringing the matter to the point of large-scale armed intervention. However, it will not succeed in repeating the invasion of Grenada in Nicaragua, for the former was practically defenseless in the face of the aggressor. The Nicaraguan people have risen to the defense of their motherland. They gave a worthy rebuff to the American invaders more than 5 decades ago and they are full of resolve to defend their freedom, independence, and their revolutionary gains to the end.

GORBACHEV SPEECH AT 9 MAY KREMLIN RECEPTION

PM101023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general heading "Reception at the Kremlin Palace of Congress"]

[Text] Dear comrades, friends, esteemed foreign guests, today our people are formally celebrating the 40th anniversary of historic victory in the Great Patriotic War. Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government cordially to congratulate war and labor veterans, servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy and all the Soviet people upon that remarkable event.

Allow me also to warmly greet all our friends and associates in the joint struggle against fascism, for peace and social progress, all the esteemed foreign guests.

For us Soviet people, 9 May is a special holiday. We honor on this day the unprecedented exploit of our people and our glorious Armed Forces, who routed the Hitler invaders and defended the honor, freedom and independence of the homeland.

We take pride in the fact that the world's first socialist state played the decisive role in the victorious ending of World War II, in saving mankind from fascist barbarity.

The Soviet people have not forgotten and will never forget the great contribution made to the struggle against the common enemy by the peoples of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, by fighters of the people's liberation armies, by partisans and underground fighters and by participants in anti-fascist uprisings and in the resistance movement.

Our people cherish as their most sacred asset victory day, which is a symbol of the triumph of the ascending system over the forces of reaction, the strong unity of Soviet society, the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the USSR and the revolutionary continuity of generations.

We today witnessed an event that had profound meaning. Having closed their ranks, there marched on Red Square shoulder to shoulder participants in the legendary victory parade of 1945 and servicemen who had received combat banners over from their hands. I think that everyone who watched that parade was convinced anew that the Soviet Union has dependable defenders and a strong defensive shield.

Victory is dear to us because it made it possible for us to return to constructive work initiated by the Great October Revolution. Much, very much has been done during the four decades of peace. The creative potential of the Soviet people has made itself manifest in practice even more forcefully during these years and the historical superiority of socialism has revealed itself to an ever fuller extent.

The labor accomplishments of our people, just as its victory in the past war, are inseparably linked with the guiding, directing activities of the Leninist party of Communists. It has won the infinite trust of the Soviet people and a high prestige by its selfless, tireless struggle for the happiness of the people, for its bright future. It is with a feeling of confidence and optimism that the party looks forward to its 27th Congress, which will become an important landmark in the development of our society.

On victory day we bow our heads again and again before the exploit of all those who gave their lives in the name of the homeland's freedom, in the name of life of the future generations. The memory of the fallen heroes, the entire experience for which such a dear price was paid, bind us to be vigilant, protect peace like the apple of our eye, combat the war threat, and vigorously oppose any encroachments upon the nations' sovereign right to determine their destiny themselves.

Victory day is a day of unity of the people of goodwill. In the past war all who cherished the ideals of progress and democracy were able to unite and come out in a united front against the common enemy; to unite despite the differences in their ideological, class, or political positions; to unite and crush the ominous forces of reaction, militarism, and aggression. It is essential that all this does not remain just a page of history.

The present-day world is complicated and uneasy. There is no task more important today than delivering mankind from the war threat hanging over it, to check the slide into the nuclear abyss. The peoples judge and will continue judging the statesmanship of their leaders by their practical actions to fulfill this overriding task.

The CPSU is convinced that political reason and the will for fruitful cooperation will triumph in international relations. Regardless of how acute and complex the problems of present-day world politics are, they can and must be resolved only by way of talks, a patient and constructive dialogue. It is this course that our party and Soviet state are following and will continue to follow.

In the Russian language the word "mir," which is dear to us all, has two meanings. One is "our planet." The other is "absence of war." These two notions are indivisible. Let them also be indivisible for all peoples.

Let me propose a toast to our great homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to the great Soviet people and its valiant Armed Forces.

Long live peace all over the world, friendship, and cooperation among all the peoples.

Let me congratulate you once again, dear comrades, friends, esteemed foreign guests, on the holiday of victory.

SOVIET PARTY-GOVERNMENT ADDRESS TO ALL COUNTRIES

PM101037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

["Address 'to the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries' on the 40th Anniversary of the End of World War II"]

[Text] Four decades ago the battle of the freedom-loving peoples against fascism, which had set out to win world domination, ended victoriously. The victory of worldwide historical importance over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism was won by the common efforts of the peoples and armies of the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, partisans, resistance fighters, anti-fascists, democrats, patriots, and millions of freedom fighters.

It is commonly recognized that the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces made the decisive contribution to the rout of the forces of fascism and aggression and to the saving of mankind from enslavement.

Hitler fascism posed a threat to the very existence of European and world civilization. World War II took a toll of 50 million human lives. The war imposed on the Soviet Union took away the lives of 20 million of its sons and daughters. There was not a family that escaped the flames of war unsinged. Our pain and grief will never subside and the anguish of soldiers' widows, mothers, and orphans is unquenchable. The aggressor destroyed one-third of our national wealth.

The tragedy of the war and the happiness of great victory will remain forever in the memory of the people. The grim and instructive lessons of the war cannot be forgotten. One of the main lessons is that aggression must be fought against jointly and decisively before the flames of war burst out. That was what the Soviet Union was perseveringly seeking on the eve of World War II.

The means of warfare have now been qualitatively changed. While the wars fought so far in human history claimed hundreds of millions of lives, a third world war poses the threat of universal annihilation. If the world is swept by a nuclear hurricane, not even oases of life will be left behind.

Faced with the mortal fascist threat during World War II, states with different sociopolitical systems joined forces against the common enemy and proved the possibility of effective political and military cooperation for the sake of the common human goal of freedom and peace. Today, too, the cohesion of peoples can become a formidable obstacle in the way of those who are pushing the world towards nuclear catastrophe. The forces of peace and progress today are incomparably stronger than the forces of reaction and aggression.

After the end of the war, the Soviet Union spared no effort to avert another catastrophe, to achieve disarmament, and to ensure that contentious problems are settled peacefully at the negotiating table. The peoples of Europe have been living in peace since the spring of 1945. The principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is asserting itself even more forcefully in international affairs and in relations among states.

On 1 August 1975, the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed the Final Act in Helsinki in which they mapped out ways to "overcome confrontation stemming from the character of their relations in the past and to better mutual understanding." The foundations of detente were laid by the joint efforts of states and it demonstrated its indubitable advantages and benefits for everyone.

The peoples are marking the 40th anniversary of victory in the aggravated, dangerous situation, which has been brought about by the U.S. and NATO course of tipping the military-strategic equilibrium and seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states. The hopes to dominate the world and dictate to others, including the Soviet Union, are futile and dangerous to all the peoples.

The situation in Europe, which was swept by the whirlwind of two devastating world wars, causes great worry. Huge masses of armed forces and arms arsenals are directly confronting each other here; U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles continue to be deployed in Western Europe, and the revanchist forces, trying to call into question the results of the war and postwar development, primarily the postwar European political and territorial realities, have become more active.

Certain forces in Europe and outside it have not given up their dangerous plans to subvert the historical Yalta and Potsdam agreements, which laid the foundations of postwar peace.

Those agreements have been dependably serving the interests of European security and blocking militarist and revanchist ambitions for 40 years now. Any attempt to encroach upon those agreements is doomed.

The earth is a common home for all the peoples, for mankind as a whole. The Soviet people do not need land belonging to others. We do not impose our world outlook and way of life on anyone. It is in vain that the trumpeters of the "crusade" and "psychological warfare" are trying to mislead the international public with myths about the "Soviet military threat." History and today's real facts show differently. The Soviet Union has never attacked anyone, but has had more than once to repulse invasions of aggressors. The Soviet people need peaceful conditions for creative work and for the further perfecting of society of developed socialism. Our ideal and constant concern is universal and complete disarmament and a lasting and just peace.

The safeguarding of peace was and remains the supreme goal of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The foreign policy of peace bequeathed to us by Lenin is formalized in the USSR Constitution. It stems from the very nature of socialist society.

It is our conviction that war is not fatally inevitable. There can be no goals that could justify the unleashing of nuclear war. There are no international disputes that could not be settled at the negotiating table. Detente and businesslike cooperation can and must be a natural and constant condition of international affairs. Reason must prevail over recklessness and madness.

The Soviet Union urges the peoples and states and their parliaments and governments to do everything possible to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on earth, and to limit, reduce and eventually eliminate completely nuclear weapons.

It is unthinkable to reach agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments under conditions of space militarization. Space militarization would become a catalyst of the uncontrollable arms race in every field and lead to another, even more dangerous round of that race and to the dramatic decline of strategic stability.

It is sensible to have certain norms to regulate relations between powers possessing nuclear weapons. They should, we believe, provide for the prevention of nuclear war, renunciation of propaganda of nuclear war, and the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to prevent their proliferation and to work for the reduction of nuclear armaments to the point of their complete elimination. The Soviet Union is prepared to reach accord with other nuclear powers at any time jointly to recognize such norms and make them binding.

On the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, the Soviet Union reiterates its obligation, assumed unilaterally, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and again urges the other nuclear powers, which have not yet done so, to assume similar obligations.

The document "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and the Maintenance of Relations of Peace," submitted by the Soviet side to the participants in the Stockholm conference, meets the interests of lessening tension. That initiative is aimed at achieving the main goal of the conference. The pivotal provision of the proposed treaty could be the obligation not to be the first to use against each other either nuclear or conventional weapons and, therefore, not to use armed forces against each other at all.

We call upon the governments of European states, the United States, and Canada to take effective steps completely to rid the European Continent of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. Europe must be freed from chemical weapons as well. Stronger peace and security here could be promoted by the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in the Balkans, in Nordic Europe and in other parts of the continent and by a freeze on or cuts in military spending.

The Soviet Union calls upon the states participating in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe and in the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe to take measures without delay to achieve mutually acceptable accords.

Our country stands for settling by peaceful means the situation in the Middle East, in Central America, in Southeast Asia, and in other regions, and for removing seats of tension and conflicts among states without intervention in their internal affairs. Together with the other peoples, the Soviet people are resolutely demanding independence for Namibia and the abolition of racism in South Africa.

We will be working together with the other interested states for the reconstructing of international economic relations on a fair democratic basis and for the renunciation of exploitation in every form and the use of trade and economic contacts as a means of political pressure. The USSR will continue to consistently support all those who are struggling against social and national oppression, racial discrimination, and genocide and for genuine democracy and equality and real human rights and freedoms without distinction on the grounds of race, sex, language, or faith.

It serves our common interests energetically to contribute to the further enhancement of the role and effectiveness of the United Nations as an international instrument of peace and the security of the peoples, and to the implementation of the lofty goal announced in the UN Charter, that of "saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war" and "living together in peace with one another as good neighbors." We welcome the UN appeal to the peoples and states to mark the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism. These celebrations will be a tribute to the memory of millions who died in World War II.

It is the sacred duty of those who fought in the war against fascism and those who were born after it to defend man's right to life. In view of the lofty mission of all the states and their parliaments and governments to safeguard universal peace and aware of responsibility for the destinies of peace and mankind, the Soviet Union addresses all the peoples, parliaments, and governments with an appeal to heed the voice of reason and to stop by energetic joint actions the slide into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe, to bar the way of another war and to work for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is prepared to consider any initiative and any proposal made for the benefit of peace.

May the 40th anniversary of the great victory give a fresh strong impetus to the common efforts of peoples and states for a healthier international situation and stronger peace. Mankind can and must have confidence in its future as it lives through the end of the 20th century and enters the 21st century.

Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers of the USSR.

MARSHAL AKHROMEYEV GIVES VICTORY DAY ADDRESS

LD092004 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1330 GMT 9 May 85

[Address by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense, on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Dear veterans of the Great Patriotic War and of the labor front! The Soviet people, our Armed Forces, and the progressive world public are solemnly marking the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism. The great victory was such a major world event that even now, 40 years later, Soviet people and all peoples of the world are fully aware of its results and benefit from them.

The Soviet Union's path to victory was long and hard. It represented almost 4 years of bloody battles and conflicts for our Armed Forces, the heroic war of the partisans in the enemy's rear, and the eternal feat of the Soviet people on the labor front. At dawn on 22 June 1941, fascist Germany treacherously fell upon our country with an army of 5.5 million comprising 190 divisions, 400,000 tanks, 5,000 aircraft, and 47,000 guns and mortars. The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the Hitlerite invaders had begun.

The stubborn resistance to the aggressor, the courage and heroism of Soviet servicemen in defense of Brest Fortress, Minsk, Smolensk, Murmansk, Leningrad, Kiev, Svestopol, and Odessa and the huge losses of Hitler's army showed even then that it was on the Soviet-German front that the course and outcome of World War II would be resolved. The Wehrmacht land forces alone lost more than 750,000 people killed and wounded from June to November 1941 -- three times more than in the 2 years of war in Europe.

The people of the world at that time saw the Soviet Union as the only real force capable of breaking the back of fascism, returning freedom to them, and defending them from the brown plague. In fierce defensive battles near Moscow the Soviet Army drained the enemy and, moving to the counterattack, hurled it away from our capital. The rout of fascist troops at Moscow undid the myth of their invincibility and wrecked the blitzkrieg plan. The Soviet Armed Forces inflicted an even more crushing defeat on the Hitlerite army in the Battle of Stalingrad. Over a period of 6 and 1/2 months the enemy lost about 1.5 million people, more than one-fourth of its forces operational at that time on the Soviet-German front, in that battle, which was immense in its scope, ferocity, and consequences.

The victory of our Army on the Volga was the beginning of a radical upturn in the course of the Great Patriotic War and the whole of World War II. In 1943 in the battles of the Kursk Bulge and the Dnepr, the Soviet Army achieved a radical upturn in the course of the war. Hitler's army moved over to strategic defense. The Soviet Army, building on victorious attacks westward, purged Soviet soil of the fascist invaders and, taking combat operations into the territory of a number of countries of Europe, liberated their peoples from the Nazi yoke.

The rout of Hitler's army in the operations of 1945 was the victorious finale of the Great Patriotic War. Having suffered total defeat, fascist Germany was forced to capitulate. The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the Hitlerite invaders ended with our complete victory.

Following on from victory in Europe, fulfilling its alliance obligations, the Soviet Army, in conjunction with the troops of the Mongolian People's Republic, utterly defeated the million-strong Japanese Army in Manchuria. The capitulation of militarist Japan on September 2, 1945 ended World War II.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War had a determining influence on postwar development in the world. The world socialist system arose; there was the fall of the colonial system. The peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America embarked on the road of independent development. The victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War was the natural consequence of the socioeconomic achievements of the Soviet people in the prewar years.

This was a victory of the socialist state created by great Lenin, the most progressive social system, of the economic system of socialism, of Marxist-Leninist ideology, of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, and of Soviet military skill. Lenin's party of Communists was the organizer and the inspirer of the victory of the Soviet people. It mobilized and organized the Soviet people for the struggle of the Great Patriotic War. During the war years the unbreakable unity of the party and the people was convincingly confirmed, as well as the correctness of its great cause. It was proved that the attempts of the forces of imperialism to crush socialism were doomed. This is one of the main lessons of the Great Patriotic War.

During the hard times of the war, all Soviet people -- servicemen of the Army and Navy, partisans, workers, kolkhoz workers, the intelligentsia -- united by the Communist Party, displayed patriotism, the unbreakable unity of the front and the rear, of the Army and the people. The motherland highly valued the heroic contribution of our people to victory over the enemy. Millions of Soviet people were given state awards. During the war years more than 11,000 people were honored with the title Hero of the Soviet Union. Fighters of military units of the partisan armies and detachments of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, military units from Hungary, participants in the resistance movement and the antifascist underground fought selflessly against the fascist aggressors. The peoples and Armies of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, China, and other states of the anti-Hitler coalition made a large contribution to the attainment of victory in World War II. However, the decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies was made by the Soviet people and its Armed Forces, led by the Communist Party.

During the war years the Soviet Army conducted more than 50 strategic operations, around 250 front lines, and more than 1,000 army operations.

In their skill, in their preparation, and their results many of these have gone down as shining pages in the history of military art. They bear witness to the talent and the unbending will of Soviet military leaders, to the combat maturity of the commanders and political workers, to the heroism of Soviet people and the strength of Soviet weaponry. Over 1,418 days of war our Armed Forces routed and destroyed 607 enemy divisions, several time more than the enemy strength destroyed by the allies throughout the whole period of the war in Europe and North Africa. On the eastern front the Hitlerite Army lost more than 75 percent of its weapons and military equipment. The decisive role of the Soviet Union in the defeat of fascism was confirmed both in Washington and in London during the war years.

With the ending of World War II the peoples hoped that its lessons would be taken into consideration by the leading circles of states, and that new wars would be eliminated for ever from the life of mankind, but this did not happen. Through the fault of the aggressive forces of imperialism the peoples of the world are marking the 40th anniversary of the victory in a complicated international situation.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out in his speech at the solemn meeting in Moscow, imperialism is trying to implement social revenge in every direction. It has set the arms race in motion. It is creating a military threat for the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, against the countries that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and against the national liberation movements.

The arms race and the military preparations of the United States and NATO as a whole are intensifying the military danger. In order to achieve their imperialist aims the United States and its allies in NATO are working out aggressive new strategic concepts. One can clearly see in them the West's desire to break in its own favor the existing military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

A particular danger for the cause of peace is presented today by the desire of the ruling circles of the United States to move the arms race into outer space. The calculation is that having created offensive weapons in space and having found protection from retaliation by means of an antimissile shield, it will be possible for them to deliver a strike against the Soviet Union and against our allies and go unpunished. Such plans are dangerous for the cause of universal peace. The task is to frustrate these plans of the aggressive imperialist forces.

The world community places great hopes on the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The purpose is to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending the arms race on earth, at reducing nuclear weapons, strengthening international stability, and finally at completely eliminating nuclear weapons. On all of these points the Soviet Union is ready to try for agreements and to fulfill its own half of the bargain honestly. However, the beginning of the Geneva talks does not provide grounds for optimism. The United States intends to use the talks as a cover to intensify the buildup of its strategic offensive and defensive weapons. We are in favor of a real reduction in these, and then of their complete elimination. We do not need talks for the sake of talks.

The many peace initiatives submitted by the Soviet Union at the talks to limit and reduce the number of weapons are aimed at normalizing the international situation. Remembering the incredibly gigantic price paid for victory by the Soviet people and the other people of the anti-Hitler coalition, and returning again and again to the tragedy that afflicted mankind, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government see the main purpose of their foreign political activity in preventing anything similar from happening again, and even more so a nuclear disaster, said Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum.

In order to ensure peace we shall protect and support one of the most important achievements of the Soviet people and the people of the socialist community -- the military balance with the NATO bloc states. It restrains the aggressive intentions of imperialism.

The military threat from imperialism compels us to pay unremitting attention to strengthening the defense capability of the Soviet homeland. The Soviet Armed Forces are deeply aware of their responsibility for the defense of the socialist homeland. As

They assure their own Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people that they will continue to maintain at the appropriate level the combat readiness of the Army and Navy, and vigilantly defend the socialist motherland. Together with us in the defense of socialism are the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The Soviet people remember with deep respect and immeasurable gratitude the heroism and the courage of the front-line fighters and the rear services workers. They bow their heads in honor of the shining memory of those who gave their lives in the name of victory. Army and Navy servicemen today express their deep gratitude to our people for their love and concern for the Armed Forces and for those who today are keeping constant watch with their weapons in their hands, protecting the socialist homeland from the threat of aggression.

Allow me to assure you that the Army and Navy servicemen will justify this confidence of the Soviet people.

In conclusion allow me, dear comrades, to congratulate you on this great holiday of the people, the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

COMPARISON OF SOKOLOV RED SQUARE SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 10 May First Edition publishes under the general heading "Creators and Heirs of Great Victory" the address given in Red Square by Marshal of the Soviet Union, USSR Defense Minister Sokolov. The PRAVDA version has been compared to the Moscow Television Service version published in the 9 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp R 20-22, revealing the following changes:

Page R 21, first paragraph, line ten reads in PRAVDA: . . . the fascist invaders by the fighters of the military formations, . . . (correcting word "fighters")

Same page, second paragraph, line seven reads in PRAVDA: the lives of 20 million Soviet citizens. (amending figure)

LEADERS ATTEND KREMLIN VICTORY DAY MEETING

PM091353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition pp 1, 3, 4

[TASS report: "Unfading Light of Great Victory; Ceremonial Meeting at Kremlin Palace of Congresses to Mark the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War"]

[Excerpt] The spring wind swayed the flags of the USSR and the union republics in front of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Heroes of the Soviet Union and heroes of Socialist Labor, full holders of the Order of Glory and the Order of Labor Glory who have come here for the celebrations from all the fraternal republics, representatives of the working people of the capital and Moscow region, and servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces gathered here on 8 May.

In the auditorium were party and government delegations from the socialist countries, representatives of communist and workers parties, party and government delegations from the liberated countries, representatives of socialist, social democratic, and other parties, statesmen, representatives of international democratic and foreign public organizations, and foreign war veterans who had come to the USSR to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Soviet Union and Soviet and foreign journalists were present.

Those assembled greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.M. Chebrikov, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, M.V. Zimyanin, V.P. Nikonov, and K.V. Rusakov.

Also in the presidium were deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, eminent military leaders, and war and labor veterans. Also here were the heads of delegations from the socialist and a number of other countries.

The palace was festively decorated. Above the stage, at whose center was a bas-relief of V.I. Lenin, were the figures "1945" and "1985." In the foyer were the banners of units and enterprises that distinguished themselves in that grim time and the standards of the combined regiments of the fronts which took part in the victory parade in Red Square.

The ceremonial meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War was opened by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Party Gorkom.

It was 4 decades ago that the Soviet People and their valiant armed forces under the leadership of the Communist Party defended our motherland's freedom and independence, defeated the enemy, and made a decisive contribution to the liberation of the European peoples from fascist slavery and the salvation of world civilization, he said.

At the ceremonial meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow City and servicemen from the Moscow Garrison today, we greet with great joy the courageous frontline soldiers and partisans of the Great Patriotic War, the selfless fighters of the labor front, the heroic women who are present here -- all those who held out during the grim period of wartime ordeals and defended the cause of Great October. We honor those who, on their return to civilian life, augmented the fatherland's glory.

V.V. Grishin cordially welcomed the numerous foreign guests who have come to Moscow for the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's great victory.

The USSR state anthem was played. To the strains of a military march the victory banner, which 4 decades ago was raised above the overthrown Reichstag, and the banners of the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces were carried into the auditorium. They were set out on the stage under a picture of the Order of Victory. A guard of honor stood rigidly at attention nearby.

The floor was given to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He delivered a report entitled "The Immortal Feat of the Soviet People." The report was listened to with great attention and frequently accompanied by prolonged applause.

CORRECTION TO TV NEWSCAST OF DELEGATION ARRIVALS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "TV Shows Arrivals," published in the 8 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 4, third paragraph, line three:

...being received by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Viktor Nikonov and CPSU Central Committee member Nikolay Savinkin; Korean Workers Party... (supplying dropped line)

SOVIET LEADERS SEE OFF VISITING DELEGATIONS

LD091744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] The delegations that had been in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, from Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, left Moscow today.

At the airport the delegations were seen off by Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Romanov, Solomentsev, Ponomarev, and other officials.

HERO CITIES MARK VICTORY DAY WITH ARTILLERY SALVOS

LD091951 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS -- Moscow's sky was today festively coloured by a festive salute of 40 salvoes. The sparkling fire works display was like splashes of joy over the city at 22.00.

By salvoes from artillery guns installed in 26 points of Moscow, the capital saluted the immortal feat of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

The salute in memory of the 40th anniversary of the great victory brought back to light in people's memory the clear May day of 1945, the victory day for the sake of which every effort had been exerted both in the front and the rear. The colourful sky brightly and vividly reflected the profound feelings of people's jubilation. The Muscovites and guests of the capital again experienced the sentiments of that time, when they viewed splashes of the jubilee fire works display at festively decorated squares and streets of the city.

The victory salutes were fired in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, Murmansk, the Brest Hero Fortress and also in Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov on Don, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Severomorsk to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

SHCHERBITSKIY LAYS WREATH AT KIEV PARK TOMB

LD091230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] Kiev -- With profound respect the inhabitants of the city today are meeting veterans of the last war, those who took part in the forced crossing of the Dnepr and the battles for the liberation of Kiev. In the Park of Eternal Glory Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic were here, and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR THRIFT IN MANAGEMENT

PM080956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Manage Economically"]

[Excerpt] Well-organized recording of resources and their expenditure is the basis of rational management. It is with this, as a matter of fact, that it is necessary to begin an effective struggle for economy and work on compiling the specific pledges of each collective. However, is this being done everywhere? The USSR Ministries of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Ferrous Metallurgy, and Railways were very late in informing many of their enterprises of the targets for saving material resources. Scientifically substantiated estimates are still not adhered to in a number of sectors when determining expenditure of raw materials, supplies, fuel, and energy, and they are frequently overstated. In the opinion of specialists, there is an urgent need in a number of instances to revise the existing norms and make them tougher, making no allowance for negligence and carelessness.

There are tremendous reserves for efficient work, but thrifty use is not always made of them. Let us take secondary raw materials, for example. Economists have estimated that their use makes it possible to save primary raw materials to the value of R12.6 billion in the course of just a year. However, of the 100 million ash and slag waste [as published] produced by thermal electric power stations every year, just 10 percent is used. It is a pity that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification not only still does not have a clear-cut program for the utilization and sale of this valuable waste but has not even determined who is responsible for drawing one up and introducing it.

Much work still has to be done to make thrift the principle of management everywhere, one of the chief criteria for evaluating results, and the standard of awareness and responsibility in every component of the economy. Here much depends on the union Gosplan, Gossnab, and State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the Interdepartmental Commission for the Saving and Rational Utilization of Material Resources. They are called upon to help in creating the legal and economic conditions that would give all working people, from minister to worker, an interest in managing assiduously. A most strict policy of thrift must become the norm for the work of every labor collective. It is the direct duty of Communists to be out in front in this, too, and to actively support the working people's desire to work economically and at maximum performance. There are sufficient organizational and educational levers and moral and material incentives for this in the hands of party, trade union, and Komsomol committees and the soviets. It is necessary to more strictly monitor the fulfillment of what is planned and make a principled evaluation of instances of mismanagement and squandering of public property. The correct action is being taken where there is constant reliance in this on initiative from below. Creative teams of workers and engineers, innovators' councils, and economic analysis bureaus, for example, are of considerable benefit.

The struggle to strengthen discipline and enhance organization must become the primary concern of Communists. As recent communist subbotniks have shown, by these means alone it is possible to achieve better work results and the more rational utilization of resources and to secure a bigger return on the already existing economic potential. The nationwide movement that has been developed for thrift and economical management is not a temporary campaign but one of the chief conditions for successfully resolving the tasks of intensifying our economy and strictly fulfilling the plans of the 5-year plan period.

'SCIENCE AND LIFE' PROGRAM ON COMMUNICATIONS

OW090107 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0545 GMT on 7 May carries its regular 30-minute "Science and Life" program, presented by announcer Aza Likhitchenko, and devoted to Radio Day.

After providing an outline of the first radio broadcast in Russia in 1895, Likhitchenko introduces Vasily Aleksandrovich Shamshin, USSR minister of communications, who says: "The high rates of growth of the national economy, and the continuous rise in the cultural and living standards of our people, naturally give rise to major requirements in increasing the flow of information in postal, telephone, and telegraph exchanges, multi-program radio and television broadcasting, and the transfer of data.

"Experts argue that the increase in the volume of information, needing to be transmitted through communication channels, is approximately proportional to the square of the increase in the volume of national production. Today, one can say that the requirements of the national economy in communications services, and of the population in postal and telegraph services, radio broadcasting, and distribution of publications, are close to fulfillment. Here, the most important thing is improving the quality of these services. We are faced with major and serious work in this direction to ensure consumers of communication services quality satisfaction.

"However, despite the fact that the growth rates in communications services have been high for a number of years and that, on the average, the development of communications services has been progressing more rapidly than other branches of the national economy, today, more than 20 million rural residents do not have the opportunity to watch television. These most acute questions are being solved by the recent special resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers, which envisage the accelerated development of television and telephone communications in the country. These resolutions provide major tasks for communications workers, and those in the communications and electrical equipment industries. Now, the most important thing is to organize work in such a way as to absolutely fulfill the tasks of these resolutions."

On the introduction of scientific and technical achievements in the national economy, stressed by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, Shamshin says: First of all, one should point to the wide introduction of computers in technical facilities and equipment, and into the technological processes serving them. I shall cite a number of examples: Telegraph centers have been created, on the basis of standard computers, each of which has actually released hundreds of telegraph operators. At modern automatic telephone stations, specialized computers provide control over connections between users and, at the same time, provide users with a number of additional services, such as priority of calls, connections for numbers specified in advance, conference hookups, and others. The use of fiber-optics communication lines, so-called light conduits, provide substantial advantages. They have very great current-carrying capacity, there is less loss of power during transmission than with standard metallic cables, and finally a significant saving of nonferrous metals."

As video shows a computerized communications complex, Likhitchenko says: "Switching and telegraph communications centers developed at the Yerevan branch of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Communications, have enabled creation of an automatic network, whose resources fulfill half of each day's national telegraphic exchanges. They operate on the basis of serial computers on an around-the-clock schedule, and provide the automatic receipt, processing, and transfer of communications through communication channels." She adds: "A number of new switching and telegraph communication centers are being created by the institute. The implementation of these systems is a substantial contribution to creating a unified automated communications network in the country."

The video then cuts to show Likhitchenko in a television studio. She introduces a number of colleagues, who demonstrate the various pieces of equipment in the studio, a technical director's control room, and a cutting and editing room. Then the central control room of Moscow's Television Technical Center is shown, with monitors carrying the First, Second, and various Orbita programs. Likhitchenko introduces shift supervisor Ostanin, who describes the regions receiving Orbita programming, and adds: "Currently, test programs are being carried on at the 33d channel, which provides an exchange of programs between Leningrad and Moscow." He then introduces a radio engineer working at a multichannel technical control panel, who explains his work in ensuring signal quality.

The video returns to Shamshin, who continues: "I have already discussed the major tasks facing us in developing television broadcasting in the country. Today, all transmitting television stations are interconnected by radio relay lines. This allows the feeding of programs from Moscow, the capitals of union republics, and major administrative and industrial centers to television viewers over a large area. However, the method of feeding programs through radio relay lines is economically valid for densely populated regions. The use of communication satellites and the Orbita, Ekran, and Moskva systems, which are familiar to television viewers, make a special contribution to the limitless territories of Siberia and not easily accessible areas, such as mountain regions."

Pointing to the Soviet Union on a globe, Shamshin says: "You see that on the enormous territory of our country, 22.5 million square kilometers, there are many settlements here far from industrial centers. People there also want to watch television, and the solution to this task is being achieved through the use of new -- well, perhaps they are not very new today -- mass systems of feeding television programs, such as Ekran and Moskva. Television viewers in the most remote regions of Yakutsk ASSR and Krasnoyarsk Kray are today, together with Muscovites, watching Central Television programs. Today, 92 percent of the country's population has the opportunity to watch television. By 1990, 98 percent of the country's population will live in regions where central, republican, and local television programs will be relayed."

The video then shows dish antennas at the Space Communications Center in Dubna, Moscow Oblast, cutting to show Yuriy Borisovich Zubarev, USSR deputy minister of communications, in a room containing television monitors and equipment. He says: "We are in the Space Communications Center, which provides feeds of programs to a geostationary satellite, located at a stand point of 14 degrees. This satellite appears stationary in relation to the earth, because its rotational speed corresponds to the earth's rotational speed, and therefore, it can provide direct broadcasts to the European part of the Soviet Union. Today, there are already more than 300 stations working within the Moskva system."

The video then shows a Moskva satellite communications station located "hundreds of miles from the city," where "it is unprofitable to build radio relay stations." A tower is shown, a parabolic dish antenna, and a brief shot of equipment inside the station.

The camera cuts to show a large dish antenna at Dubna, while Likhitchenko says: "Satellite communications have a great future, but there are still many unsolved problems that are being studied through the joint efforts of communications workers of socialist countries within the framework of the international organization, Intersputnik."

The video returns to Zubarev, who says: "In 1971, 9 socialist community countries signed an agreement on the establishment of an international space communications organization -- Intersputnik. It was supported by the UN General Assembly.

Today, there are 14 countries in the Intersputnik system. Each has a ground space communications station. In recent years, 1983-84, major work has been done in modernizing the existing ground space communications stations. In line with the work, new modern channel formation apparatus was installed, which ensured high qualitative indicators, and thereby channel quality according to the requirements of international standards." The video shows a technician at work, and various items of communications equipment.

The video cuts to show Zubarev in another room filled with television equipment. He says: "We are now on the premises of the control station of the Intersputnik system. Equipment has been installed here enabling monitoring of the work of all communications channels, beginning with the feeding of television programs, and also telephone and telegraph channels for the transfer of data."

As the video shows a dish antenna and radio equipment, Likhitchenko says: "Here in Dubna, a unique scientific testing area has been created by the joint efforts of scientists and experts from socialist countries. Here, topical and important tasks in space communications and opening up new frequency bands are being solved: How various atmospheric phenomena affect dissipation of radio waves, and what needs to be done to optimally lower the effect of unfavorable factors, so that it is transmitted and received clearer and more stably. These and many other tasks connected with the opening of new frequency bands are being solved by the scientists of the international experimental complex system. The end result of this work will help increase the efficiency of space communications."

The video shows Zubarev in another room, surrounded by equipment. He says: "This experimental section was opened in 1982. A contribution to developing all the equipment installed in this section was made by the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, and Hungary. The results obtained here will be incorporated into prospective space communications systems.

"We are now in a hall, where computer equipment is installed. These computers were supplied by our friends from the GDR. All data obtained through ground communication channels at all sites comes to this control room, and is processed by computer. Simultaneously, the same data enters computers installed in the GDR. Any disruption in the work of the machine does not lead to the loss of data accumulated over a number of years, because a machine is working in parallel in the GDR, and data exchanges occur. The results of all research conducted at the international experimental section is yet another living example of the peaceful use of space."

In conclusion, Shamshin is shown greeting communications workers on Radio Day.

MARSHAL AKHROMEYEV EXTOLS SOVIET MILITARY 'ART'

AU071314 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 May 85 p 5

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister: "The Science and Art of Victory; The Red Army in the Great Patriotic War of the USSR"]

[Text] The Great Patriotic War against Hitlerite fascism was an exceedingly difficult test of the Soviet Union's strength; it was a severe test of all its material, spiritual, and military potentials and of the combat strength of its Armed Forces. Among the important factors that ensured the victory of the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, in this war was the superiority of the Soviet military science and military art over the military theory and practice of the fascist Wehrmacht, the strongest war machinery of the imperialist world at that time. This superiority was a logical reflection of the merits of the social, economic, and state system of socialism, which demonstrated its historic viability and invincibility.

The Soviet Armed Forces have always been and will always be brought up in the spirit of loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the Communist Party, and the Soviet people, in the spirit of friendship among peoples and internationalism. All this, this, along with the righteous aims of the war and the great idea of defending the people of the socialist fatherland and liberating the subjugated peoples of Europe from fascism, resulted in the mass heroism of members of the Army and the Navy, in their endeavor to constantly improve their military skills. These foundations made possible the high standard of the development of military science and military art in the Great Patriotic war.

Struggle for the Strategic Initiative

In dealing with questions concerning the organizational development of the armed forces and their employment in war, the CPSU Central Committee has always proceeded from strictly scientific positions. The party was, and continues to be, guided by Lenin's precept that "a modern army cannot be built without science."

Soviet military science correctly defined the substantial characteristic features of the impending war. Its objective assessment attested that the war between the Soviet state and the coalition of imperialist countries would be a class conflict that would undoubtedly assume an incensed nature and in which both sides would resolutely and uncompromisingly pursue their goals. Strategic offensive was defined as the chief kind of combat operations and deep frontal strikes along decisive axes of thrust as their chief method. Defense, too, was considered legitimate, as an enforced manner of combat operations, but this was confined mainly to the operative and tactical plane (division, army, or front). As is known, this last principle did not acquit itself well in the course of the war.

Soviet military science correctly predicted that the impending war would be a "war of engines" marked by massive employment of warplanes, tanks, and other armored vehicles. It was also clear that to be victorious against a strong and treacherous enemy, our state would have to draw to the maximum on all its material and spiritual resources. All this was appropriately reflected in military doctrine.

In the twenties and thirties, the Communist Party directed the resources of the people and the state toward the formation of heavy and defense industries. Within a short period, new branches of these industries were set up and new models of diverse kinds of weapons and combat technology were developed.

However, in the prewar years there was a certain chasm between the correct findings of military theory and the practical training of the Armed Forces. The training of troops and higher-ranking and senior commanders, the troops' organizational structure, the organization of command, and the mobilization readiness, for example, left quite a few things to be desired. In connection with the growing threat of an imperialist aggression, a large number of new formations and units were set up and a substantial renewal of the commanding cadres took place a few years before the war, some of whom were not adequately prepared to wage a modern war. That is why a number of inadequacies in the combat readiness of the Armed Forces had to be set right as the war was in progress already.

In its surprise assault on the USSR, fascist Germany was able to rely on its edge in the development of assault detachments. In directions that it selected itself, the enemy created a crushing preponderance in troops and equipment. The strong initial strikes made it possible for Hitler's Wehrmacht to break through Soviet defense in border zone military district and to temporarily seize the strategic initiative.

In the course of the war, it was necessary to reexamine some views concerning the forms and methods of combat operations. The command of defense on the strategic scale was a highly urgent and especially important problem. In warding off the powerful blows of a numerically superior enemy, blows which were delivered in all strategic directions, it was necessary, under exceedingly difficult conditions, to find methods of combat operations that would weaken and exhaust the enemy's assault detachments while creating prerequisites for a fundamental turnabout in the armed struggle. This task was successfully resolved, though the price that had to be paid for it was high.

In bloody battles and fights, the fascist troops suffered irretrievable losses and, at the beginning of December 1941, were brought to a halt. In the form of headquarters directives, new theoretical guidelines for the organization of defense on the strategic scale were expeditiously conveyed to the troops, which tested them in practice and implemented them in battles with the enemy. Strategic defense assumed an exceptionally active nature and was conducted tenaciously, with unprecedented ferocity.

From 1943 onward, as the Soviet Armed Forces fully seized the strategic initiative, the high command headquarters opted for strategic operations such as premeditated, defense when this proved to be necessary or expedient. In the area of Kursk, for example, it would have been possible to break up the enemy's grouping by means of an offensive. The available troops and equipment were sufficient for this end. However, to score success with smaller losses in men and equipment, it was decided to first tire the enemy in a defensive battle and only then to go over to a resolute offensive.

By tapping strategic reserves, their skillful maneuvering, and redistributing combined operational formations [Vereinigungen] from one sector to another, another difficult problem was also resolved, that of restoring the infringed strategic defense front.

The increasing maturity of the Soviet military high command and of the commands of the fronts and the creativity and advanced nature of the Soviet military art became apparent, in particular, during the counteroffensives in the area of Moscow and near Stalingrad. During these operations, the beginning crisis of the assault potentials of Hitler's army was recognized in good time, counterstrike groupings of Soviet troops were formed secretly, and the time of the surprise transition from defense to a resolute offensive was cleverly chosen. This secured a great strategic success.

Prerequisites for Assault Operations

In this initial period of the war, Soviet military science and military art were engaged in looking for the most efficient methods of resistance to the offensive strategy of Hitler's Wehrmacht, in defining these methods with ever greater accuracy, and, in many respects, also in elaborating them anew. Questions concerning military art, were dealt with in close connection with the economic possibilities of the country and with the foreign policy activities of the party and the government. It was thus possible to establish solid prerequisites and a good foundation for fulfilling the tasks in assault operations during the second and third stages of the war, which were crucial for its outcome.

A decisive contribution to the further development of the theory and practice of the art of warfare was made by the creation of material prerequisites in the economy and by the gigantic changes in the Armed Forces' equipment. Owing to the self-sacrificing work of all Soviet people -- the workers class, the peasants, and the intelligentsia -- the USSR had by the end of 1942 reached a tangible preponderance over Hitler's Germany. It concerned both the quantity and quality of the production of arms and combat technology, the development of basic and applied sciences, as well as the military-technical training of army members.

The theoretical study of changes in the political and strategic situation, in the military system, and in the reequipping of troops became the main content of military science and the art of warfare. In view of the changed military correlation of forces, the preparation and conduct of offensive combat operations from the tactical to the strategic scale became a central point of study.

During the war years, the USSR Armed Forces embarked upon more than 50 strategic operations. A total of 7 of the 9 large campaigns and most of the 250 front operations, too, were offensive in nature. To meet important military-political targets, the USSR Armed Forces developed, and applied in practice, the strategic offensive as a form of combat operations. It was a system of concurrent and consecutive strategic and front operations. It was drawn up according to a uniform headquarters idea.

Our Generals and the Heroism of Soviet Soldiers

The strategic offensive was marked by growing scope, the skillful concentration of troops and equipment, and great efficiency. While in the 1942-43 period it encompassed roughly one-half of the total length of the Soviet-German front, during the campaigns of 1944 and 1945 it was conducted consecutively or concurrently along the entire front. The directions of the main strikes were designated while taking into consideration all political, economic, geographical, and, particularly, military factors. They were effected mostly in areas promising major military-political results.

In the summer-fall campaign of 1943 and in the winter-spring campaign of 1944, for example, the aiming of the main strike in the direction of southwest made it possible to break up very large enemy groupings, to liberate extraordinarily important economic areas, and to establish prerequisites for the subsequent elimination of Romania and Bulgaria from the war. In the summer of 1944 and in the winter of 1945, the main strike in the western strategic axis of thrust secured the shortest way to the vital centers of the enemy. The destruction of a large Wehrmacht grouping in the western sector established favorable prerequisites for the extremely fast dispersing of the enemy and for the victorious conclusion of the war in general.

Soviet military strategy also successfully resolved a problem of such complexity as the secrecy of operations and the [maintenance of the] element of surprise.

Experience showed that it was extremely difficult in the wide-ranging theaters of operations to tackle strategic tasks with the forces of only one front.

That is why a new form of strategic operations was drawn up, and successfully applied, in the course of the war. This was the operation of a group of fronts. This was a great achievement of Soviet military strategy. Such operations were planned, and implemented, in the most important strategic directions.

Some of them, such as the Belorussian Operation, were conducted along a front line of more 1,000 km and into a depth of up to 500 km or more. The objectives of these operations were: the destruction of large enemy groupings, the seizure of economically and politically important centers, the elimination of the allies of fascist Germany from the war, and the liberation of occupied territories and enslaved peoples. Thanks to these operations, in the summer and fall of 1944 the enemy's armed forces suffered devastating defeats in Belorussia, the area of the Baltic republics, western Ukraine, and near Iasi and Kishinev.

The consecutive and concurrent operations of front groups at different sections of the front separated by large distances also resolved another major task. They weakened and disorganized the enemy's defense by forcing him to split his forces, redeploy them within very short periods, and effect transfers from one direction into another, transfers which, at times, did not correspond to the situation.

One of the great accomplishments of Soviet military art was the execution of operations aimed at encircling and destroying strong groupings of fascist troops. The encirclement of a 330,000-man-strong enemy grouping near Stalingrad, which was planned in idly and in good time, prepared in incensed defensive battles, and skillfully executed, is a clear proof of the superiority of Soviet military theory and practice. A new step in organizing and implementing such operations was taken in the summer of 1944 when the encirclement and complete destruction of enemy groupings became the main form of the conduct of offensive operations by Soviet troops.

The partisan movement, too, found broad use as a form of armed struggle during the Great Patriotic War. The partisans' struggle, which developed in organic linkage with combat operations at the fronts, was an integral part of these operations and became an important factor of the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

An important specific feature that was characteristic of Soviet military art was the steadfast and creative guidance of the strategic operations of our country's troops and Navy by headquarters and the supreme commander I.V. Stalin personally. Success in numerous battles and fights was made possible by the strenuous creative activity of the general staff and the Main Political Administration; by the generals' great military skills; by the military talent, organizational abilities, and unique will power of the representatives of headquarters at the fronts -- Georgiy Zhukov, Alekandr Vasilevskiy, Semen Timoshenko, and other leading cadres of the Soviet Army and Navy; by the unbending will to victory of our generals and commanders and by the mass heroism of Soviet soldiers.

Socialism Is Inviolable

The course and outcome of the Great Patriotic War demonstrated that Soviet military science and military art were superior to Hitlerite military theory and practice in elaborating the theoretical guidelines of strategy, operational art, and tactics as well as in their practical application in a combat situation. Thereby, Soviet military science and military art made a significant contribution to victory.

The great victory convincingly demonstrated the vitality and indestructibility of the first socialist state in the world. It clearly demonstrated that the political and economic system of the Soviet Union is effective not only in building the new society, but also in defending it.

It was the political and economic system of the Soviet Union that made it possible to concentrate troops and equipment on crucial sections of the front, to use to the maximum the material and spiritual resources of the Soviet society, and to safeguard the monolithic unity of the Soviet people in the interest of victory over the aggressor.

The war confirmed once again that there are no forces in the world capable of destroying socialism and of forcing the mighty current of revolutionary, progressive transformations initiated by Great October to turn back. Those who launched the onslaught on socialism and the freedom and independence of the Soviet people were smashed and consigned to the dustbin of history.

Today, under conditions of the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, the main lesson drawn from the past war assumes particular relevance: One must fight against war before it starts and only the collective efforts of all countries and peoples can prevent it. The disunion of the forces of peace in the West allowed Hitlerite fascists to unleash World War II; however, the situation has changed fundamentally since then. Although the source that generates war, imperialism, continues to exist, the CPSU believes that the war can, and must, be averted.

Global Front for Peace

The forces and potentials available to mankind today to curb new aspirants for world rule are far greater than they were before World War II. The Soviet Union, the community of socialist states, [other] peace-loving states, and the progressive world public form a united front standing up for a reduction in international tension, for disarmament and world peace. It is not only an objective possibility, but an urgent necessity, for states with different social systems to work together in preventing a nuclear war.

The necessity is also dictated by the military viewpoint. The two counterposed sides have by now amassed such amounts of nuclear weapons that their use could have catastrophic, irreparable consequences. Should imperialism succeed in unleashing a new world war, this would have global dimensions for mankind. It would envelop the entire world and bear a destructive character (large cities and many industrial facilities could be destroyed within a very short period of time and the populace would suffer massive losses).

At the same time, however, even today an aggressor no longer has the chance to deliver a disarming strike with impunity. The hopes to this effect indulged in overseas are in vain. Should the aggressor commit a crime against mankind by unleashing a war, nothing will save him. There is no screen to protect him against retaliation, he cannot hide behind any "anti-missile shield in space."

Tenacious Striving for Agreements

The USSR tenaciously strives for agreements on preventing an arms race in space and limiting it on earth, on restricting and reducing the number of nuclear weapons, and on strengthening strategic stability. This is in the interest of all mankind. That is why on 7 April 1985 the Soviet Union declared a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and other countermeasures in Europe. At the same time it proposed that for the entire duration of the Geneva talks the USSR and the United States introduce a moratorium on offensive space weapons, including research and development work, and the testing and deployment of such weapons, and that they freeze their strategic offensive arms.

However, we cannot be blind to the growing aggressiveness of imperialism and, consequently, to the growing threat of a new world war being incited by it.

Our party and the Soviet Government, which pursue the Leninist line of a foreign policy of peace and wage a tenacious struggle for curbing the forces of war, therefore devote unabating attention to the comprehensive reinforcement of the country's ability to defend itself.

As Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated at the latest CPSU Central Committee plenum, "in the future also we will spare no efforts to make sure that the USSR Armed Forces have all that is necessary at their disposal to reliably protect our fatherland and its allies, so that no one can surprise us."

A very important role in safeguarding the security of the country is played by the USSR Armed Forces. Due to the incessant concern and attention of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and all people, they have been equipped with modern arms systems and combat technology on the basis of our country's great economic potential and the accomplishments of scientific and technological progress. The military possibilities of all components and branches of the Armed Forces have been enhanced. Great qualitative changes have been effected in all spheres of the military system.

Military theory, military science, and the theory and practice of military art are at the same time undergoing a successful development. By making a creative use of the experiences of the past war, profoundly analyzing and taking into consideration the current military-political situation, and examining and substantiating possible future developments in military affairs, they are making a worthy contribution to enhancing the combat readiness of the armed forces and to strengthening the ability of our homeland to defend itself.

Safeguarding the Necessary Degree of Combat Readiness

Military theory can be transformed into a material force and organically linked with the practice of military art when it is mastered by the vast majority of officers. The combination of profound theoretical knowledge and solidly acquired practical skills; an alert sense of that which is new; and the striving to resolve tasks in due course and with a minimum expense of forces and resources -- these are, and will remain the unchanging principles governing the training of commanding cadres and important prerequisites for enhancing the combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

The Soviet Union does not threaten anyone and has never had, and does not have today the intention to attack anyone. To confirm this, it has adopted a unilateral commitment not to be the first country to use nuclear arms. The only aim of our military doctrine is the reliable protection of the security of the land of the Soviets and the countries of the socialist community.

However, the defensive nature of the military doctrine places great demands on safeguarding the necessary degree of the Armed Forces' readiness to take active and resolute measures against the aggressor in the event of an attempt to attack our country and its allies. Marching in one array with the armed forces of the [other] countries of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Army and Navy will defend socialism and peace in the future.